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SELECTED

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

1865–1870.

LAHORE:

PUNJAB PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

187[illegible].

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CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 79—2062.

Lahore, the 23rd December 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In continuation of Circular Memo. No. 55—1591, dated 19th September 1871, a further Selection of the Circular Orders of the Punjab Government, issued during the years 1865 to 1870 inclusive, is herewith promulgated for general information and guidance.

2. When reference is made to any order in this volume, it should be indicated, as before directed, by the prefixed Roman numeral—thus :—"Punjab Government Circular No. CXX, dated 16th May 1868." The series of Roman numerals has been continued from the last published Selection of Punjab Government Circulars.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor,

E. W. TROTTER,

Assistant Secretary to Government Punjab.

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SELECTED

CIRCULAR ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

1865–1870.

LXV.

Circular No. 2—166, dated 19th January 1865.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Invites attention to the annexed letter from the Inspector General of Ordnance regarding requisitions by Civil Officers on the Ordnance Department for tents and stores.

Copy of a letter No. 109, *dated 4th January* 1865, *from Secretary to Government of India, Military Department to Inspector General of Ordnance.*

Having laid before Government your letter No. 7670, dated 1st ultimo, representing the inconvenience and embarrassment which may at any time result if the Ordnance Department is required to comply at once with indents for tents and stores presented by the Local Government and Civil Departments without previous reference to you as the head of the Department, although under the present system the reserves are not more than sufficient to provide for the possible requirements of the Army in the neighbourhood, I am directed to inform you that the Local Governments and Civil Departments will be requested to cause all such requisitions to be sent to you in the first instance, unless when the emergency is sudden and unforeseen—such as an outbreak of cholera or malignant disease in a Jail—and even in these exceptional cases to cause an immediate intimation of the requisition which may have been made on any magazine to be given to you.

2. The question of the provision which it may be necessary to make to enable the Ordnance Department to meet Civil requisitions, and of debiting such charges, will be considered with your reply to the endorsement from this office No. 1113, dated 22nd December 1864.

3. Until orders are issued on this head, you are authorized to allow the use of such tents as may be available; the cost of putting them into thorough repair on their return being charged to the Department to which they may have been supplied. This decision meets the case submitted in your Nos. 8263 and 8453, dated the 14th and 19th ultimo.

LXVI.

Circular No. 2—116, dated 21st January 1865.

To all Commissioners, Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and Inspector General of Police.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that in future Inspectors of Police of all grades are to be considered, on visiting European officers, entitled to a chair by virtue of their office.

2. It has been already ordered that all persons entering the lower grades of Police, who had previously possessed the privilege by virtue of their rank as Military Officers in our Army, should not be deprived of it in consequence of their transfer.

3. As regards native gentlemen of rank, or their sons, who may enter Government employ, even though they may not have served in the Army, none should as a general rule incur any loss of rank by accepting service. And, accordingly, whenever it may be brought to the notice of the Commissioner of a Division that any native gentleman who, when not in the service of Government, was entitled to a chair, has not been allowed one since entering the service, or apprehends a refusal, and the Commissioner sees no valid ground why the privilege should not be continued, it will be competent to that officer to grant such native gentleman a certificate to that effect.

LXVII.

Circular No. 3—318, dated 6th March 1865.

To Commissioners Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur, Ambala and Dehli.

JUDICIAL.

The wretched condition of many of the horses used by Dâk Carriage Companies, and the harsh treatment received by them, have attracted the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy, and he is desirous that all legal means should be adopted for the prevention of the cruelty not unfrequently exercised towards them.

2. I am directed, therefore, by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to call your attention to Section 34, Act V of 1861; Act XVI of 1861; and Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to request that you will call upon the Magistrates of those Districts in your Divisions through which the Grand Trunk Road passes, to take measures, in communication with the officers of the Police Department, for enforcing vigorously the provisions of the law, when enquiry may show that they are not properly enforced.

3. I am further desired to request that, for the present, a Monthly Statement, in the annexed form, be furnished to this office, shewing the state of the dâk horses at the different chaukís; the measures taken for securing a proper and continuous enforcement of the law; and the number of occasions in which it has been so enforced.

State of dâk horses at the several Chaukís.	Measures taken for ensuring the enforcement of the law.	Number of occasions in which the law has been enforced.

LXVIII.

Circular No. 7—1041, dated 8th May 1865.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am directed to forward herewith copies of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, and of a Resolution of the Supreme Government in the Home Department, No. 3247, dated 5th April 1865, relating thereto, and to request that one copy may be supplied to each Marriage Registrar in your Division, as well as to each Minister of Religion licensed under Section 8 to solemnize marriages, and to each person licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians acquainted with the English language. * * *

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has already, under the provisions of Section 46, appointed each Deputy Commissioner to be the Marriage Registrar (or Senior Marriage Registrar, in case of there being more than one) of his district; and he is now pleased to direct, with reference to Section 51, that extracts from the registers be deposited monthly with the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of Marriage Registrar. Forms of registers can be obtained, when required, on application to this office. * * * * * *

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, (Ecclesiastical,) under date the 5th April 1865.

READ "the Indian Marriage Act, 1865,"—No. V of 1865.

Read also the correspondence, recorded, as per margin, relating to the transmission of Marriage Certificates to England.

* * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The Indian Marriage Act, 1865, having passed into law, it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable to prescribe a few simple rules as to the course to be observed by the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, by Marriage Registrars, and others, in the transmission to Government of returns and certificates of marriages; and also as to the course to be observed by the Government of India, and the Local Governments and Administrations, in the transmission of such returns and certificates to England.

2. The provisions of the Indian Marriage Act as to the transmissions of returns and certificates to Government may be summed up as follows:—

(1st).—As to marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of England.—Section 31 of Act—

Returns of such marriages are to be forwarded quarterly, in duplicate, to the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, who, "upon receiving the same, shall transmit one duplicate to the Secretary to the Local Government."

(2nd).—As to marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Rome.—Section 32 of Act—

Returns of such marriages are to be forwarded quarterly by the Clergymen solemnizing them to the Secretary to the Local Government.

(3rd).—As to marriages solemnized by Clergymen of the Church of Scotland.—Section 33 of Act—

Returns of such marriages are to be forwarded quarterly by the Clergymen solemnizing them to the Secretary to Government, through the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, in the territory subject to the Local Government.

(4th).—As to marriages solemnized by other Clergymen.—Sections 34 to 38 of the Act—

Certificates of marriages solemnized by such Clergymen are required to be transmitted by them, within one month from the date of solemnization, to the Marriage Registrar, or Senior Marriage Registrar of the District, by whom they are to be forwarded monthly to the Secretary to the Local Government, together with the certificates from his own Marriage Register Book.

(5th).—As to marriages of Native Christians.—Section 39 of the Act—

These marriages are to be registered in a book by the persons solemnizing them, and this book, when filled, is to be forwarded to the Marriage Registrar or Senior Marriage Registrar of the District, "who shall send it to the Secretary to the Local Government to be kept by him with the records of his office."

3. From these provisions of the Indian Marriage Act, the following Rules may be deduced for observance in the Presidency of Bengal, bearing in mind the definition of the term "Local Government" given in Section 4 of the Act:—

(1.)—That the Returns furnished by the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, shall, in future, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal.

(2.)—That the certificates to be furnished by Marriage Registrars, under Section 36 of the Indian Marriage Act, shall be forwarded as follows:—

* * * * * * *

In the Punjab, to the Government of the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

(3.)—That the returns to be furnished by Roman Catholic Priests, under Section 32 of the Act, shall be forwarded by them in the same manner as certificates by Marriage Registrars to the Local Government, the Chief Commissioner, or the Chief British Officer of the Province or State, as the case may be.

(4.)—That the Register Books of Marriages of Native Christians shall be forwarded by the Marriage Registrars—

* * * * * * *

In the Punjab, to the Government of the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

The registers thus received by the Local Governments shall be preserved by them among the records of their respective offices.

4. As regards the transmission of Marriage Returns and Certificates to England, the 40th Section of the Indian Marriage Act prescribes that the Secretary to the Local Government shall, at the end of each quarter of the year, select, from the certificates forwarded to him during such quarter, the Certificates of the marriages of which the Governor General of India in Council may desire that evidence shall be transmitted to England; and shall forward the same certificates, signed by him, the said Secretary to the Local Government, to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of being delivered to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

5. The law thus imposes on the Governor General in Council the duty of prescribing what certificates shall be transmitted to England by the Local Governments.

6. By a Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 8th October 1852, which was communicated to the several Local Governments, it was determined that Marriage Certificates should be transmitted to England "whenever either party to the marriage is, what is called commonly, a British subject, or the legitimate offspring of such a person, and in other cases whenever either party to the marriage desires it to be so transmitted." The Government of Bengal having recently asked for instructions as to the description of certificates that should be forwarded to England under Act No. XXV of 1864 was reminded of the Resolution of 8th October 1852, and informed that no change had been made by Act No. XXV of 1864 in the class of certificates that were to be sent to England.

7. Again, in the year 1854, Forms of Returns for the registry of Births, Marriages, and Deaths "of European Chris-

tains of all denominations throughout British India," were prescribed by the Governor General in Council for the sake of uniformity; and, on a reference from the Madras Government as to the sense in which the words "European Christians" were used, the Governor General in Council explained that they "were intended to include all Christians of European birth or descent, or of mixed European and Native descent." This construction was communicated to the several Local Governments.

8. Lastly, in May 1861, the Government of the North-Western Provinces was instructed, in forwarding Marriage Returns to the Home Office for transmission to England, to make a selection in accordance with the definition above-mentioned of the term "European Christians." It was remarked—"The names of the parties will be a sufficiently accurate guide for all practical purposes. Some cases may be included which are not necessary, but none will be omitted." This course had, up to that time, been followed by the Government of Bengal with respect to the returns received by that Government.

9. Upon full consideration of these several orders, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the present practice of selecting marriage returns and certificates for transmission to England shall be continued, and that the duty of selection shall rest with the several Local Governments, Chief Commissioners and others by whom such returns and certificates will be received under the provisions of the Indian Marriage Act and of this Resolution.

10. The following Rules will be observed for the transmission of the Returns and Certificates to England:—

(*i*).—Those received by the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Straits Settlement, shall be forwarded, signed as required by Section 40 of the Act, by the Secretaries to those Governments, quarterly, with a list, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for transmission to the Under-Secretary of State at the India Office.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

(*iv*).—The returns and certificates received in the Home and Foreign Offices from the Local Governments, Chief Commissioners and other officers, shall be forwarded to England quarterly, *viz.*, in January, April, July, and October of each year.

LXIX.

Circular No. 9—859, dated 12th June 1865.

To Commissioners Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundhur and Ambala.

JUDICIAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 3—328, dated 6th March last, directing submission of a Monthly Statement showing the state of the dâk horses at the different Chaukís, requests that the offence, its locality, the name of the party punished, and the punishment inflicted, may be shown in the last column of all future returns.

LXX.

Circular No. 3—422, dated 20th June 1865.

To all Officers in charge of Treasuries.

FINANCE.

Forwards copy of a letter from the Accountant General Punjab regarding remissness of Treasury Officers in meeting the requirements of his Department, and informs them that the Accountant General has been requested in future to report for the orders of the Government the name of any officer who fails to submit, by the prescribed dates, the most indispensable documents mentioned by that officer.

Copy of a letter No. 949, *dated* 14*th June* 1865, *from the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General Punjab, to the Secretary to Government Punjab.*

I regret to be obliged to trouble His Honor the Lieutenant Governor with another complaint about the apparent indifference with which certain Treasury Officers treat the requirements of this Department.

2. Under the orders of the Government of India, I directed Treasury Officers in my Circular No. 1, dated 1st May

1865, to submit Bi-monthly Lists of Payments on the 11th and last days of every month. These "Lists" are nothing more than mere copies of the Treasury Cash Book, but simple as they undoubtedly are, I have been unable to procure their timely submission.

3. The second lists of payments for May of the districts * * * marginally noted, which should have been despatched on the 31st ultimo, have not yet been received, and the inconvenience and extreme delay to which I am subjected need not be pressed upon His Honor's attention, since he is aware how indispensable promptitude is to the new system.

4. I beg earnestly that His Honor will kindly adopt some measure to secure from Treasury Officers a prompt compliance with the requirements of this Department.

LXXI.

From Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, No. 28, *dated 2nd August* 1865.

With reference to your Lordship's letter, dated 27th March 1865, transferred for disposal in the Military Department, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been consulted on the question of firing salutes on Sundays.

2. It does not, I am to state, appear that any prohibition in respect to the practice is in force in England, or in any of our foreign garrisons; but the Governor-General in Council agrees with your Lordship that, whenever it is possible to do so, the authorities should avoid firing salutes on Sundays.

3. In this view His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that the Civil and Military Officers of the Government who may be entitled to Military salutes on entering Military Stations or the Presidency Towns, shall be requested to waive that privilege on Sundays; the salute due to their rank being, should they desire it, fired on the following Monday.

4. In the case of Native Princes entering stations on a a Sunday, the above practice will be explained to them; the salute to which they are entitled being in all cases fired on the following day.

5. The Governor-General in Council is unable to interfere with the compliments due to the flags of foreign powers when they may enter the ports of British India on Sundays. It will be necessary, therefore, to continue to immediately return the salutes of foreign flags on whatever day they may enter port.

Circular No. 13—1779, dated 7th September 1865.

GENERAL.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance.

LXXII.

Circular No. 19—2169, dated 6th November 1865.

To all Commissioners, and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

GENERAL.

A case occurred some time ago in which a serious charge was brought by the Superintendents of an Educational Institution against Officers of Government who had been directed to examine and report upon its condition, and which charge was not at the time either definitively disposed of, or reported for orders, by the Local authorities; the consequence of which has been, that it has been subsequently repeated to the Supreme Government, which had no cognizance of the facts, so that much needless and vexatious correspondence has ensued, although the charge was at the time considered by those authorities to be groundless, and has since been declared by the Supreme Government to be so.

2. The Supreme Government has accordingly directed that in future, should cases requiring serious notice occur, they are to be promptly investigated by the District or Divisional Authorities to whom the matter may appertain, and passed on at once to the head of the Local Government.

LXXIII.

Circular No. 17—1567, dated 16th November 1865.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, copies of a letter and enclosure from the Government, North-Western Provinces, and requests that Chiefs

under their political jurisdiction, proceeding into British territory with armed followers, may be furnished with passes containing the particulars specified therein.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor General, No. 733A, dated 16th October 1865.

In forwarding the accompanying copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the carrying of arms by residents of Foreign States when travelling in British territory, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to request that, should His Excellency the Governor-General in Council see no objection, the Political Agents may be instructed, when they consider it necessary to grant such passes, invariably to insert the name and designation of the person who receives it, the arms he wears, the part of the country where he is going, and the length of time during which the pass is intended to be valid. Further, it is desirable that it should also be noted that the pass is not transferable, and that intimation should invariably be sent to the Magistrates of the districts into which the holders of passes are expected to come.

From Officiating Commissioner, Allahabad Division, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 137, dated 13th September 1865.

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, correspondence regarding the carrying of arms by residents of Foreign States when travelling into British territory.

2. The present system is decidedly bad: there is no check to the transfer of the Political Agent's order from the original holder to improper persons.

3. When Magistrate of Agra, I always insisted on parties from the Native States either depositing their arms at the nearest Police Station, or bringing a proper pass from the Political Agent, giving the name and designation of the leader of the party, and stating the number of armed followers accompanying him. This gave one responsible head who could be made responsible for any abuse of the license to bear arms, and worked well, giving no trouble to respectable men, and acting as a check against abuse of the licenses by suspicious characters.

4. I confess I do not understand why the small Bundelcund States should have been allowed to retain their arms,

when other States, such as Rampore, were disarmed; and I am of opinion that licenses to carry arms, at any rate in our territory, should be confined to petty Chiefs, as in our own Provinces.

LXXIV.

Circular No. 22—2477, dated 30th December 1865.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, copy of a letter from Supreme Government, regarding indents for carriage by Military Officers.

Copy of a letter No. 729, *dated* 17*th November* 1865, *from Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Quarter Master General of the Army.*

I am directed to transmit copy of a letter No. 3329*A.*, dated 14th September last, from the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, and of its enclosures, pointing out that the sum of Rupees 105 was incurred in December 1863, by order, apparently, of the Officer Commanding the Nynee Tal Depôt—who it is stated was Colonel T. J. Deverell, Her Majesty's 77th Regiment—on account of the baggage of certain Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Nynee Tal Depôt proceeding to join their Regiments, which was in excess of the quantity laid down in the Regulations, and that the sum is still unpaid.

2. In doing so, I am directed to request that you will move His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to require the Officer on whose requisition the carriage was supplied, and whose business it was to see that arrangements were made for the payment of the hire, to defray the amount without unnecessary delay.

3. The Commissary General will be informed that in such a case the Commissariat Officer should himself take steps to obtain the sum due when applied to by the Civil Officer, instead of contenting himself with paying that portion of the whole sum which may be claimable from Government, and leaving it to the Civil Officer to recover the rest. It will also be pointed out to the Government of the North-Western Provinces that the Assistant Commissioner should have at once referred the question to his Government when he failed to obtain payment from the Commissariat Officer and Commanding Officer.

4. But the delay in adjusting the bill seems to have arisen partly from the requisition having appeared to be wholly of a public nature, and therefore adjustable by the Commissariat Department. In order to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes, I am to request that it may in future be considered a standing order that the requisition or indent for the carriage of that portion of the men's baggage for the conveyance of which Government is responsible, be invariably distinct from that for the rest of their baggage, and that of the officers, and also that the *description* of the baggage,—*i. e.*, whether the "hire" is or is not "payable by the State,"—be clearly stated in the requisition, in order that there may be no question as to the quarter from which payment is to be claimed. The officer making the requisition will be held personally answerable if he includes any baggage of the latter description in the indent for the carriage required for the former.

LXXV.

Circular No. 15—1008, dated 8th May 1866.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Naib-Tahsildars shall be considered, on visiting European Officers, entitled to receive a chair in virtue of their office.

LXXVI.

Circular No. 10—737, dated 9th June 1866.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

It is requested that all recommendations for the investiture of Magistrate of Districts with powers under Act XV of 1862, be submitted through the Chief Court.

2. Applications for the investiture of Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars with Civil powers, under Act XIX of 1865, or Criminal powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, may be submitted by Commissioners direct to this office.

LXXVII.

Circular No. 3—329, dated 13th June 1866.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

I am directed to forward, for your information, copy of a letter from the Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey, No. 63—548, dated 5th October last, regarding preservation of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and to request that District officers may be directed, in communication with the Police, to send a suitable person with the party sent by the Survey Department for the examination and repair of the boundary pillars, to see that every needful assistance is given, and to have the charge of the pillar made over to the headmen, or to a selected headman of the village in which it is situated. It will be the duty of the Police to consider these pillars as under their special charge. The headman to whom each is entrusted is to report its condition from time to time at the Police Station to which his village is attached; and at the close of the year the District Superintendent will submit to the Deputy Commissioner, for transmission to the Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey, a yearly report, prepared from the returns to be submitted to him by Deputy Inspectors, relative to the condition of the pillars and the care taken of them.

2. Both Deputy Inspectors and Assistant and District Superintendents should consider it their duty occasionally to visit the places where these pillars are situated, to satisfy themselves that they are properly cared for.

3. A vernacular translation of the document to be given to the headman who is entrusted with the protection of the pillar is enclosed for each District officer, and when the number of pillars in each District has been ascertained, the requisite number of the document will be sent on application.

From the Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 63—548, *dated 5th October* 1865.

The Governor-General in Council has approved generally of the scheme proposed in my No. 37—337, dated 22nd June,

for the protection and restoration of the stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, and has * circulated it among the Local Governments with a view to obtaining expressions of opinion on the necessity of legislation for giving it full effect; he has further placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) at my disposal for initiating the contemplated operations during the field season now commencing.

* Home Department letter No. 949—956, dated 12th August 1865.

2. I therefore beg leave to request that you will be so good as to solicit the Lieutenant Governor to issue instructions to all District officers to comply with the conditions that are detailed for their performance in the scheme in question: they are briefly as follows :—

I. To send with the Survey Officer who may be deputed to visit and repair the stations in any District, an agent who will point out the superior native official of the village on whose lands the station is built, and will require the said official to receive charge of the station.

II. The said official to be given a document, a draft of which is herewith submitted for approval, authorizing him to protect the station, and to report to the District officer all persons who may be guilty of injuring it, or who, after referring to it for survey purposes, may fail to comply with the conditions prescribed in the document, for protecting it with a covering of earth or stones.

III. The same official to send in half-yearly reports to the District officer stating whether the station is uninjured.

IV. The District officer to intimate all cases of wilful injury to the Superintendent Trigonometrical Survey, Dehra Doon, and to prosecute all offenders.

3. The accompanying form of document for delivery to the person who is put in charge of a station, embraces all the points that the Survey Department desires to secure; it should be printed side by side with a translation into some native language. I solicit the favor of being supplied with a translation into any language which the Government of the Punjab may consider desirable.

4. The field season having already commenced, it is desirable that no time be lost in issuing the necessary instructions.

Form of document to be given to the Native Official who is entrusted with the protection of a station of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

The station named
of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, situated in

latitude and longitude
on the lands of the village in parganah
District is hereby
placed in the charge of
head official of the village of and will
remain under his charge and that of his successors until further orders.

He is authorized to prevent all persons from injuring the station; but he will permit any person who may have occasion to refer to it for survey purposes, to remove the covering pile of stones or earth work, and set his instruments upon the station pillar, the referring point of which is indicated by the junction of the cross lines on its surface. When such person has completed his observations, he will be required to erect a fresh pile of earth or stones, six feet square at base, and eight feet high, over the station pillar.

Any person wilfully injuring the station, or neglecting to comply with the terms of this document, will be liable to be prosecuted by the District Officer, to whom a report must be made without delay by the official in charge of the station.

Given under the orders of the Government of the
No. dated

Signature of Survey Officer by whom the Station is delivered over to the charge of Native Official.

Signature of Native Official.

Date of transaction.

LXXVIII.

Circular No. 19—1548, dated 21st July 1866.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am desired to intimate that the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that native ministerial officers below the rank of Serishtadar, when transferred from one District to another under the provisions of the Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 145, dated 1st December 1859, shall be entitled to travelling allowance at the rate of two annas per mile for the entire distance travelled under the order transferring the official in question, when the ordinary dâk stages are travelled per day.

LXXIX.

Circular No. 21—1874, dated 6th September 1866.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, copy of the correspondence below regarding payment of postage on unpaid or insufficiently paid service covers.

Copy of a letter No. 493, *dated* 10*th August* 1866, *from Officiating Deputy Commissioner Lahore, to Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*

With reference to the new rules for the charge of postage on official correspondence, I beg your instructions as to the course I should pursue when letters are addressed to me on the public service, either unpaid or insufficiently paid.

2. When the system of franking was in force, officers were instructed to receive letters addressed to them on the public service, though unfranked, pay any postage chargeable thereon, and recover the amount from the transmitting officer. Acting on this rule I have hitherto received all official letters, whether bearing postage or not; but if I am to recover the postage on unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, I shall have to pay additional postage to the amount of about half the sum to be recovered. Hitherto, therefore, I have not attempted to recover such postage, and have paid it as a contingency.

3. I observe, however, that in other Districts the practice is to refuse unpaid or insufficiently paid covers, and one or two letters despatched from this office insufficiently paid have been returned to me.

4. As it is obviously desirable that the practice should be uniform in different Districts, I refer the matter for your orders, and beg the favor of an early reply.

From Secretary to Government Punjab, to Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division, No. 1873, *dated* 6*th September* 1866.

In reply to his No. 285, dated 17th ultimo, states that unpaid or insufficiently paid service letters should be ordinarily received and the postage paid and recovered, as heretofore, from the party sending the letter; but letters sent to demand repayment of sums advanced on account of postage of unpaid and insufficiently paid service letters should be sent "bearing postage," and the cost defrayed by the office or party to which

it is addressed—*vide* Rules I, XXI and XXXII of Notification, Government of India, No. 189, dated 21st April 1866.

LXXX.

Circular No. 1—703, dated 18th September 1866.

To all Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

Forwards, for information, copy of proceedings of the Government of India, Foreign Department, relative to the necessity for checking the sale of Government arms in Native States.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, (Judicial) No. 216, *dated* 5*th September* 1866.

READ an extract from the Proceedings of this Government in the Military Department, No. 136, dated 17th ultimo, forwarding, for consideration in the Foreign Department, a letter with enclosures from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, on the necessity for checking the sale of Government arms in Native States.

RESOLUTION.—Though doubtful whether any enquiry which can be instituted through the Foreign Department is likely to be productive of much practical result, the Governor-General in Council will cause the attention of all Political officers throughout India to be drawn to the subject; and, in particular, the Governor General's Agent in Rajputana will be required to investigate and report the circumstances connected with the alleged sale of arms at Jeypore.

* * * * * *

ORDER.—Ordered that extract para. 1 of the foregoing Resolution, together with a copy of the papers received from the Military Department, be forwarded for information and guidance to the Governments of * * * Punjab. * * * * *

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department,— No. 136, *dated the* 17*th August* 1866.

From Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government of India in the Military Department, No. 587A, dated 7th August 1866.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, for submission to

* No. 2541, dated 13th July, and enclosure.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, with the view that such measures may be adopted as are considered necessary for checking the extensive and apparently increasing sale of Government arms in Native States.

From Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces, to Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 2541, dated 13th July 1866.

Referring to the correspondence ending with the Junior Secretary's letter No. 146*A*, dated 2nd March last, on the subject of the seizure of Government arms in Ajmere, as reported by the Officiating District Superintendent in his letter No 239, dated 16th December 1865, I have the honor, by desire of the Inspector General of Police, to submit a Memorandum drawn up by Captain Dennehy, District Superintendent, and showing the result of further enquiries up to date, for the information of Government.

2. It is very evident that a very extensive trade in Government arms has been going on for some time past with the Native States of India, but at the same time all efforts of the Inspector General have as yet failed to prove how and whence these arms were obtained. As shown in the memorandum submitted, the presumption is that almost all these arms have been stolen from the Agra magazine, having been collected piecemeal, and afterwards put together by clever workmen at Jeypore and other places in the Native States.

3. Condemned arms no doubt have often been sold at auction without being properly broken up. Orders have been issued, it is believed, since January last, in the Ordnance Department, to prevent such irregularities in future, and European Sergeants are now told off to see that the condemned arms are properly broken up and rendered useless before they are sold. The Magistrate of Agra has also adopted special measures to see that no unlicensed arms vendors trade in what really are serviceable arms sold under the name of old iron.

4. Another available means of obtaining arms from the arsenals has been pointed out to the Inspector General, and would seem to require the adoption of stringent preventive measures, and that is, on the occasion of arms being sent into the arsenals by different regiments for repair, and there and then condemned and sold without being brought on the books.

5. The Inspector General thinks it advisable to submit this Memorandum to Government without waiting for further report from the District Superintendent of Ajmere, and recommends, as suggested in Captain Dennehy's Memorandum, that application be made to the Agent of Jeypore with a view to his making local enquiry as to how these arms come to be disposed of in Jeypore. The Inspector General would further urgently

advise that the attention of all Political Officers in charge of Native States in different parts of India should be drawn to the matter through the Supreme Government.

Memorandum.

On the 16th December 1865, the Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, reported that an important seizure of arms and ordnance stores, appearing to be the property of Government, had been made in the shop of Kesa Aheer. The articles seized were as follows :—

1st.—Waist-belts, marked 106th Regiment.

2nd.—One Sharp's carbine, complete.

3rd.—Several carbine barrels and stocks, some complete and others incomplete, but all belonging apparently to different weapons and not matching one with the other.

4th.—Nine Enfield rifles, complete, but made up of parts which did not originally belong to the same weapons,—the stocks, locks and heelplates showing that they had been filed down and adjusted so as partially to fit together; the ramrods being in most cases not of the Enfield rifle, but of the old musket pattern.

5th.—Several brass heelplates.

6th.—Enfield rifle barrels, some complete, and others incomplete.

7th.—Stocks and portions of stocks—Enfield rifle and old musket patterns.

8th.—Locks, both for Enfield rifle and Sharp's carbine.

9th.—Ramrods for Enfield rifle and old musket.

10th.—Three old Carry-pattern carbines, complete.

2. All these articles bore evident traces of being, or having at one time been, Government property; in some instances the numbers and dates of issue had been effaced, in others the number of the regiments to which the articles had been originally issued, as well as the dates of issue, were plainly legible.

The numbers of Regiments were marked on the heelplates; those which could be made out were H. M.'s 38th, 42nd, 80th, 82nd and 88th Regiments, which are still in this country, and 8th Hussars, 78th, 81st, 89th Regiments, and 3rd Company 9th Battalion, Royal Artillery, all of which have either left India or are no longer in this Presidency.

The dates of issue traceable varied from 1846 to 1858—issues of 1857-58 were in the majority.

The District Superintendent communicated at once on the subject with the Officers Commanding those of the above-named regiments still in India, and forwarded descriptions of the remaining articles to the Inspector General of Ordnance.

3. Kesa Aheer, on his examination before the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, admitted having himself purchased the waist-belts (probably from men of the 106th Regiment), and deposed that he had obtained the remaining articles at different times from the undermentioned individuals at Jeypore:—

Elihee Bux, Bazar Choopur.
Golam Nubee, Songanah Gate.
Moolah, Lohar Mistree, Songanah Gate.
Munnoo and Bhoora, Mistrees, Songanah Gate.

Kesa also stated that these persons informed him that they had got these ordnance stores from men who brought them in carts from Delhi and Agra; Mohun Bunniah of the Tripolia, as well as Elihee Bux and Bhoora Mistrees, residing outside the Songanah Gate, had acted as his (Kesa's) intermediaries in the transaction, and he had casually heard that one of these individuals, Bhoora Mistree, had been engaged in the purchase of 500 Enfield rifles for the Rajah of Sekur.

4. On the 19th January 1866, this communication from the District Superintendent, Ajmere, was forwarded by the Inspector General of Police to the Inspector General of Ordnance, with a request that he would afford any information that he could on the subject.

5. On the 23rd January 1866, the Magistrate of Agra reported the seizure at Agra of a quantity of arms under most suspicious circumstances (Captain Harward's case).

6. On the 1st February 1866, the Inspector General of Police forwarded all the correspondence for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces.

7. On the 5th February 1866, the Inspector General of Ordnance sent in reply to the Inspector General of Police, a Memorandum to the following effect:—

No positive information had been elicited in his Office regarding these arms and components. The Corps named by the District Superintendent, Ajmere, have, with three exceptions, at different times returned arms to the *Agra* Magazine—these exceptions were H. M.'s 42nd, which had returned arms to the Ferozpore Magazine, H. M.'s 78th to Mhow, and the 3-9 Royal Artillery to Fort William.

Sixty rifles and 22 carbines had been lost by other Corps, principally by thefts, and thefts and petty pilferings were constantly committed by native followers from Corps and Magazines, and were very difficult to repress.

Numbers of rifles, &c., had been lost by European troops in action.

Several arms had issued from the Agra Magazine for the protection of European residents of the station and others during the mutiny—these were never recovered.

A few implements, arms and components, had been stolen from the Agra Magazine in the latter part of 1858.

Thousands of small arms and components were, in 1857, taken by the mutineers from the Magazines of Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore; it was therefore probable that the arms seized by the District Superintendent, Ajmere, had come into the possession of natives in the mutiny; at any rate no trace could be found in the Ordnance Department of these particular arms.

8. The Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance was also addressed on the subject. He replied that as no record was kept in Magazines of regimental or distinguishing marks of arms returned into store, no clue could be given as to the receipt or disposal of these particular arms.

9. The District Superintendent, Ajmere, was, on the 14th June 1866, called upon to report the result of his further enquiries; no answer to this letter has as yet been received.

10. On the 10th June 1866, the Inspector General enquired from the Magistrate of Agra whether he could now throw any further light on this case, with reference to the supposed trade in Government stores at Agra and other places. In reply, the Officiating Magistrate stated that he had up to date been able to obtain the positive identification of one heelplate only among the articles in the list forwarded from Ajmere; this heelplate had been traced as having been at one time in the Agra Magazine; but heelplates were sold by the maund as old brass, and it was impossible on this clue alone to form any conclusions. Enquiries would be continued and the results reported. The Officiating Magistrate clearly shows that previous to the month of January 1866 great facilities existed in the Agra Magazine for the secret disposal and concealment, *entire*, of unserviceable arms ordered to be converted. Musket barrels, &c., were directed to be broken up and disposed of by auction as old iron; but this order had probably been in many instances evaded, and the peculiar facilities afforded at Agra for such evasion, as well as the remunerative prices obtainable for ordnance stores of this description when unbroken, as compared with their value when properly broken up and converted, had possibly tempted many themselves to practise this fraud and connive at its practice by others.

11. As the case now stands, it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty where these arms seized at Ajmere really came from, or how they got into the hands of the persons who sold them to Kesa Aheer. The recent discoveries in seizures of arms at Agra, the peculiar facilities for theft which, until lately, existed at the Agra Magazine, and the fact that the

greater number of the heelplates found at Ajmere belonged to regiments known to have returned arms to Agra, point strongly towards that arsenal as the place from which the greater part of the arms must have come; but, on the other hand, the regimental number would appear to have been found only on the heelplates, which articles are known to have been habitually sold as old brass at Agra. Besides this, *the* heelplates on the arms found at Ajmere did not certainly belong to the weapons to which they were then attached, the components had evidently been collected piecemeal and then fitted and put together, so that the identification of one part does not give any clue towards the tracing of the other parts. Again, some of the arms found could not have had any connection as with the Agra Magazine, the regiments whose numbers were marked on them had returned them into store at Ferozepore, Mhow and Fort William. It is probable then that the trade is not confined to one magazine, but that it is common in a greater or less degree to every arsenal in the country. The explanation furnished by the Inspector General of Ordnance is unsatisfactory. The greater portion of these arms are shown to be issues of 1857 and 1858, they could not therefore have been in the Magazines of Delhi, Lucknow and Cawnpore in May and June 1857, and thus become the spoil of the mutineers.

12. In the absence of any late report from the District Superintendent of Ajmere, it is impossible to say what he has done in the case—the question is not however merely a local one, affecting the Ajmere District only, it is of great and general importance. The circumstances of the seizures at Ajmere and Agra would lead to the supposition that an organized system with extensive ramifications exists for obtaining unlawful possession of arms and components in our territories, and from our magazines, with a view to their being subsequently disposed of in native independent territory. It would appear impossible now to get a clue to this system from the individuals resident at Jeypore, who are named by Kesa Aheer, and who, if his statement is to be believed, must be concerned largely in these transactions. I would propose, therefore, that the Political Agent at Jeypore be directed to make enquiries as to the character, pursuits, ostensible means of subsistence, absences from home, relations and business connections of these persons, that he should also interrogate them on the substance of Kesa's statement, and so endeavour to obtain information which would enable us to trace these sales of arms to their source.

13. The incidents brought to light on Captain Harward's trial will have certainly induced the authorities of the Ordnance Department to issue directions, and take precautions sufficient to guard against the future occurrence of these thefts and culpable evasion of orders; but in order completely to break up the system, the attention of *all* Political Officers in charge of Native States in different parts of India should be drawn to the

matter through the Supreme Government, as nowhere but in independent native territory will arms in any numbers find a ready market at remunerative prices.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing correspondence be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for consideration and orders.

LXXXI.

Circular No. 17—1377, dated 24th October 1866.

To the Inspector General of Prisons, and all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

From Supreme Government, No. 971, dated 25th September 1866, and enclosure.

Forwards printed copies of the documents noted on the margin, regarding cost of maintenance in our prisons of thugs and dacoits, &c., from foreign territory.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Agent to the Governor General for Central India, No. 970, *dated 25th September* 1866.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 58—279, dated 29th ultimo, submitting draft rules for the disposal of criminals under trial or sentence by the British Courts of the Central India Agency.

2. In reply I am desired to intimate that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council approves generally of the principles you advocate. In respect of large States, such as Scindia, Holkar and Bhopal, the rules are very appropriate, but His Excellency in Council doubts whether they are equally applicable towards petty chiefships, several of which maintain nothing in the shape of a jail.

3. Your rules, therefore, may be put in force in all cases wherein the State concerned has a jail and a suitable establishment for its supervision. But where no such arrangements exist, and the Chiefs are poor and weak, you are authorized to order any deviation from the ordinary practice which you may consider most conducive to the ends of justice, the proper security of the prisoner, and the maintenance of good relations with the chiefship.

Copy of Draft Rules proposed for adoption relative to the subsisting and disposing of criminals under trial or sentence by the British Courts of the Central India Agency.

1*st.* The prison charges of all British subjects under sentence in the British local jails, will be defrayed, as heretofore, by the British Government or Local Funds; and the same rule will be applicable in respect of the subjects of Native States under sentence by the British local courts for offences committed within the limits of the British Cantonments or Agencies.

2*nd.* The prison charges of all subjects of Native States during detention previous to, or under trial or sentence by the British local courts, for offences of any description committed beyond British limits as above, will be defrayed by the Native States to which they belong, or in which the offence was committed, and the practice of debiting the British Government with any portion of such charges will be at once discontinued.

3*rd.* Except in the case of heinous offences, in which it may be deemed proper to retain criminals of the class described in the last section in the British jails to undergo their sentence therein, all such criminals will, as a general rule, be made over for that purpose to the States to which they belong.

4*th.* All criminals of the class described in Section 2, under sentence by British Courts for the offences * named in the margin, will undergo the same in British jails, their prison charges being defrayed, as already stated, by the States to which they belong.

* Suttee, Sumadh, Thuggee, Gang Dacoity.

5*th.* The charges on the above account to be recovered from the Native States, will, in each case, be fixed at the average cost of the prisoners' maintenance, including subsistence, clothing and contingencies, and of the guards employed for their security.

LXXXII.

Circular No. 31—2500, dated 12th December 1866.

To all Deputy Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am desired to request that, on the appearance of any unusual sickness or epidemic, such as cholera, small-pox, or epidemic fever, in any part of your District, you will report the fact, without delay, to the Inspector General of Dispensaries, giving as many particulars of the nature indicated in the annexed form, as you may be

able to furnish, and continue to furnish weekly reports so long as the sickness continues.

2. I am further to request that, in the weekly returns of rain-fall, an additional column should be headed "Health of the District," in which the fact of the appearance of unusual sickness should be noted.

(FORM REFERRED TO IN PARA. 1.)

Special Health Report for the District of *Dated* 18

Locality of sickness.	Nature of sickness.	Approximate number of deaths.	Whether disease is generally fatal or of a mild type.	REMARKS.

Deputy Commissioner.

LXXXIII.

Circular No. 3—932, dated 20th December 1866.

To all Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

Forwards, for information, copy of a correspondence regarding the responsibility of Native States for mail robberies committed in their territories.

From Secretary to Government of Bombay, to Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 223, *dated* 15*th October* 1866.

Adverting to the rules laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 1095, dated the 18th July last, for enforcing the responsibility of Native States for mail robberies committed within their territories, I am directed to submit for the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, whether Rule IV, which prescribes that, in estimating the compensation payable by a Native State, no exemption whatever

is to be made on account of articles of great intrinsic value, is to be understood as in any way affecting the principle previously enunciated by the Government of India, in their Resolution No. 1844 of the 11th September 1865, namely, that in order to discourage the public from transmitting valuable property by the mail, no part of the value of such plundered property, which may be received, should be paid over to the owner.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 1721, *dated the* 16*th November* 1866.

In reply to your letter dated 15th ultimo, No. 223, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to state, for the information of the Bombay Government, that although Rule IV of the rules recently issued, regarding mail robberies in Native States, prohibits any deduction being made on account of bullion, &c., in the demand against the Native State, this provision is not intended in any way to affect the principle laid down in September 1865, that persons transmitting precious articles through the post shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for such articles, notwithstanding that their value may have been included in the amount realized by Government from the Native State. The latter principle is still to be acted on in all cases.

2. Fines levied and not paid in compensation to the owners of the plundered property, may appropriately be formed into a fund from which pensions to persons wounded in attacks upon the mails, or the heirs of persons killed on such occasions, or other disbursements of a like nature, may be defrayed.

LXXXIV.

Circular No. 1—150, dated 31st January 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Requests that in statements recommending release or reduction of term of sentence of prisoners for good conduct, the nature of the offence be specified, as well as the section of the Indian Penal Code, under which it falls.

LXXXV.

Copy of No. 120, *dated* 19*th January* 1867, *from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter dated 10th ultimo, No. 526-2459, enquiring whether Civil Officers should be required to serve on Regimental Boards or other Committees for the consideration of military questions.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to intimate that a Military Officer in Civil employ, with duties of his own to perform which demand the whole of his time, should not, as a rule, be required to serve on a Military Committee; but, on the other hand, should not object when it may be for the interest of the public service that he should join the Committee. As, however, he is not under the orders of the Military Authorities, the proper mode of obtaining such an Officer's services is not to appropriate them by a Divisional or Brigade Order, but to make formal application for them to the Local Government, which, if satisfied from the nature of the business that the public service is likely to be benefited by his assistance, will nominate him to the duty by a special letter. The same principle, I am to add, applies to Civilian Magistrates.

3. His Excellency in Council does not, however, recognize the necessity for directing that an officer of any particular rank should in these cases preside. It is only necessary that the position to be assigned to the Civil Officer, whether as President or Member, should be determined by his rank in the Army relatively towards the other officers composing the Committee.

4. I am to remark, in conclusion, that the subject which gave rise to the reference under reply, *viz.*, the supply of forage, affecting as it does the interests both of the State and of the people, is regarded by the Government of India as a question of public importance, and not exclusively a military matter.

Circular No. 5—302 dated 4th February 1867.

GENERAL. Copy to all Commissioners.

LXXXVI.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department (Judicial), No. 23, *dated* 31*st January* 1867.

READ the correspondence below cited regarding an application from the Trustees for the Estate of Grant, Smith and Company, that the Government may be

pleased to grant them assistance in recovering from one Mydutt, who has absconded into Bikaneer, a sum of Rupees 9,449-15-4 on account of a decree issued against him by the High Court at Calcutta :—

* * * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that, whatever may have been the custom hitherto in force, equity and the custom of civilized States alike demand that the decrees of civil tribunals should obtain execution in foreign territory. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to rule that in every case in which an application for the assistance of the Government may be accompanied by a properly attested copy of the British Court's decree, the influence of the Political Authorities will be brought to bear upon the Native State concerned with a view to procure execution of the decree. Applications for assistance towards the recovery of debts, which may be presented to the Government unsupported by any judicial decree, cannot be attended to.

2. In the present case, Messrs. Schiller and Moncrieff, as Trustees for the Estate of Grant, Smith and Company, have duly filed a copy of the High Court's decree, and the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana will accordingly be instructed to address the Maharajah of Bikaneer, calling on His Highness to compel the defaulting debtor to satisfy the decree.

* * * * * * *

Circular No. *1—105, dated 11th February 1867.*

POLITICAL. Copy forwarded to Registrar Chief Court, and to all Commissioners, for information.

LXXXVII.

Circular No. 8—597, dated 9th March 1867.

To all Heads of Departments, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

GENERAL. I am directed to call attention to the annexed Notification, No. 1926, dated 25th ultimo, by the Supreme Government in the Home Department, extending the provisions of certain sections of the Post Office Act (XIV of 1866) to District Dâks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

2. The Sections in question are also annexed for convenience of reference.

Home Department, Notification, No. 1926, *dated the* 25*th February* 1867.

Under Section 64 of Act XIV of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following Sections of that Act shall be applicable to the District Dâks in India, and to the persons employed in connection therewith :—

Sections 25, 27, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

"25. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office, and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article; and it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to direct that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid by means of a stamp or stamps affixed to the letter or other article."

"27. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter or other article shall be entitled to re-call the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any letter or other article to the sender thereof, subject to such rules and regulations, if any, as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in that behalf."

"35. All letters and other articles having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside, and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or other articles are liable under this Act), shall, provided the stamp or stamps shall not have been used before, be considered as prepaid."

"42. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver, in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel, or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

"43. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet, or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send or permit to be sent by post, under color or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature, shall, for every such offence, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

"44. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the Mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the Mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the above-mentioned offences, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

"45. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with, or keep or detain, or, being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag, box or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"47. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter or other article; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and any person employed to deliver a letter or other article sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter or other article, and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees."

"48. Whoever, being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall steal, fraudulently appropriate, or wilfully secrete, destroy or throw away any letter or other article sent by post, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter or other article, or any mail bag or box, with the intention of fraudulently appropriating anything therein contained, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"49. Whoever, being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear, any

mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeble for such postage, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine."

"50. Whoever, being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"51. Whoever, being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine."

"52. Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, or conceals any offence made punishable by this Act, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence."

LXXXVIII.

Circular No. 12—695, dated 18th March 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to request that, in future, all applications for leave of absence from Medical officers be submitted to this office through the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle, after countersignature by the Deputy Commissioner and yourself.

LXXXIX.

Circular No. 15—980 of 15th April 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

The arrangements for re-opening the Lahore Central Museum in the building erected for the Exhibition of 1864 being now nearly completed, I am desired by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to invite your assistance and that of the officers subordinate to you in completing and extending the collection.

2. While the various *Local Museums* in the Punjab are designed primarily to illustrate the products, trade, industry and arts of the districts in which they are situated, the *Central Museum* at Lahore is designed to represent the products and manufactures of the *whole province,* and with this object it is divided into four departments:

A.—Raw produce.	C.—Antiquities, Coins, &c.
B.—Manufactured articles.	D.—Natural History.

3. I am to suggest that there be formed, in each district of your Division, a Committee of co-operation, to correspond with the Central Committee at Lahore; that Tahsildars and officers in charge of sub-divisions be instructed to forward to the Sadr Station any objects of interest or curiosity in the way of agricultural produce, manufacture or antiquity that may come in their way; and that the people be encouraged by rewards to bring such objects to notice.

4. The small expenditure required for this purpose can be met from Local Funds; and for expenses of carriage to Lahore, or for the purchase of manufactured articles or other valuables which it may be desirable to obtain, the Curator of the Central Museum will be able to supply funds.

XC.

Circular No. 17—1019, dated 8th April 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Requests that Civil Surgeons of districts may be instructed to report quarterly to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Division on the qualifications and conduct of Native Doctors employed in independent charge of Dispensaries in the district.

XCI.

Circular No. 7—669, dated 26th April 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.
No. V—45, dated 17th September 1863.
No. XX—61, dated 3rd November 1864.

In modification of the Judicial Commissioner's Circulars marginally noted, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the annexed amended form of half-yearly return of licenses granted under the Arms Act. This return should be prepared by District Officers according to the half-years ending 30th June and 31st December, and should be submitted through Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police.

Return of License granted under Act XXXI of 1860 *in the District during the half-year ending* 18

Detail of Licenses.	No. of licenses actually in force at end of last half-year.	*Operations of the present half-year.*			No. of licenses actually in force at end of present half-year.	Remarks by the Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
		No. of new licenses granted.	No. of expired licenses renewed.	No. of licenses revoked or suspended.			
1.—To manufacture and repair arms, under Sections 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628 of 3rd October 1860, ...							
2.—To manufacture percussion caps and other ammunition (except Sulphur and Gunpowder) under Sections 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628, dated 3rd October 1860, ...							
3.—To manufacture fire works, do. do.,							
4.—To manufacture Gunpowder, under Sections 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628 of 3rd October 1860, ...							
5.—To deal in arms and ammunition (except Sulphur,) under ditto ditto,							
6.—To deal in and sell Sulphur, Sections 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628, of 3rd October 1860, ...							
7.—To carry arms and go armed, Sections 28 and ditto, ...							
8.—To possess arms and ammunition (except Sulphur), Section 32, Clause 3 and ditto, ...							
9.—To carry arms on a journey, Section 32, Clause 4, and ditto, ...							
10.—By Chief Police Officer of a seaport town, or frontier district, to import arms, percussion caps, saltpetre, gunpowder and other ammunition into such town or district—Section 17, and Home Department Notification No. 262, dated 13th January 1862,							

Licenses 1 to 7 apply to all districts in the Punjab.

License 8 is only necessary in disarmed districts.

License 9 also applies to all districts, and may be granted by a Magistrate of any district where the licensee resides, and it will have effect in all districts specified therein, whether disarmed or not.

License 10 only authorizes import into the town or district in which the Police Officer has jurisdiction.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,
District
The

Deputy Commissioner.

XCII.

Circular No. 23—1277, dated 16th May 1867.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Small Cause Court Judges.

GENERAL.

Great inconvenience having been experienced from the large number of applications received for privilege leave for long periods during the hot weather and rains—some of them made at very short notice—the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating such applications from the 15th October next:—

I. Officers desirous of taking privilege leave of more than one month, between the 1st May and the 15th October, must send in their applications by the 1st April, in the form annexed.

II. Such applications will be considered together and leave allotted, as far as possible, according to the wishes of the applicants; due regard being had to the circumstances of each case and the requirements of the public service.

III. Applications sent in after the 1st April will, except for very special reasons, be rejected, unless supported by medical certificate.

IV. Applicants who have obtained leave must obtain special permission to cancel it, and such permission will not be accorded as a matter of course.

V. Applicants for the grant of privilege leave for more than one month, to be taken at any time between the 15th October and 1st May, or for one month during the rest of the year, are not bound by these rules, but they should nevertheless give timely notice of their intention to take leave to admit of arrangements being made to carry on their duties during their absence.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Name of applicant.	Period for which, and section under which applied for.	From what date to what date.	REMARKS.
		*** Here applicant should state whether in the event of the Government being unable to grant leave for the time specified any other time will suit. *** *Exact* date of departure will not be insisted upon, but should be adhered to as far as possible.	

XCIII.

Circular No. 28—1342, dated 22nd May 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Requests that, in future, whenever vernacular names of any but well known towns occur in notices or documents intended for publication in the *Punjab Gazette*, the name may be written in the Persian or Nagri character as well as in the English character.

XCIV.

Circular No. 12—944, dated 21st June 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 7—669, dated 26th April last, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the annexed amended form of Annual Statement showing the operation of the Arms Act, in substitution of that given in Appendix II., B. of the Arms-Law Manual. This return is to be prepared by District Officers according to the calendar year, and to be submitted through Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police for incorporation in his Annual Police Report.

Form of Annual Statement of the operation of the Arms Act (XXXI of 1860) in the District of during the year 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Number of Licenses.										*Persons punished for breach of the Arms Act.*			*Number and description of weapons seized and confiscated.*														
YEAR.	1.—To manufacture and repair arms, under Secs. 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628 of 3rd October 1860.	2.—To manufacture percussion caps and other ammunition (except sulphur and gunpowder) under Secs. 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628, dated 3rd October 1860.	3.—To manufacture fireworks, do. do.	4.—To manufacture gunpowder under Secs. 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628 of 3rd October 1860.	5.—To deal in arms and ammunition (except sulphur) under ditto ditto.	6.—To deal in and sell sulphur; Secs. 7 and 8, and Punjab Notification No. 628, of 3rd October 1860.	7.—To carry arms and go armed; Sec. 28 and ditto.	8.—To possess arms and ammunition (except sulphur); Sec. 32, Clause 3, and ditto	9.—To carry arms on a journey; Sec. 32, Clause 4, and ditto.	10.—By Chief Police officer of a seaport town, or frontier district, to import arms, percussion caps, sulphur, saltpetre, gunpowder and other ammunition into such town or district; Sec. 17, and Home Department Notification No. 262, dated 13th January 1862.	Number fined.	Number imprisoned.	Total number punished.	Matchlocks.	Muskets.	Pistols.	Bayonets.	Blunderbusses.	Brass cannon, small.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Shields.	Spears	Daggers.	Knives.	Battle-axes.	Total.	REMARKS.

This return is to be prepared according to the calendar year, and submitted, through Commissioners, to the Inspector General of Police, for incorporation in the Annual Police Report.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
District,
The

Deputy Commissioner.

XCV.

Circular Memo. No. 13—966, dated 25th June 1867.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates.

JUDICIAL.

Intimates that it has been ruled by the Judges of the Chief Court, that the prohibition against the manufacture and sale, without license, "of munitions of war," as defined in Chapter XI, Section 56 of the Punjab Penal Code, *i. e.*, "iron-bound clubs, Military accoutrements, such as sabretaches, cartouch boxes, bullet moulds, bayonet scabbards, and such like articles which are the usual accompaniments of lethal weapons, and which are primarily of use only as accompaniments of such weapons,"—still remains in force.

2. Where, however, a person has taken out a license to manufacture or deal in arms under Section 7 of the Arms Act, it will not be necessary for him to take out a special license under the Punjab Penal Code for munitions of war.

3. Requests that the purport of this Circular Memo. may be noted at page 7 of the "Punjab Arms-Law Manual," published by authority in 1866.

XCVI.

Circular No. 3—426, dated 26th July 1867.

To all Commissioners.

REVENUE.

In continuation of Circular No. 3, dated 13th June 1866, forwards, for information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey, regarding the repairs of Trigonometrical Survey Stations.

From Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 45—289, *dated* 13*th June* 1867.

With reference to your No. 1146, dated 7th instant, forwarding a copy of the correspondence cited in the margin, and calling for an expression of my opinion as to whe-

Letter No. 426A. of 1867, dated 20th May, from the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with accompaniment from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 317, dated 2nd May 1867.

ther the repairs of the Trigonometrical Survey stations in the North-Western Provinces should be carried out by the Local Officers, or whether some Officers in the Public Works or Survey Department should be deputed for the purpose, I have the honor to state that I do not think it is advisable to incur the heavy expenditure which will be required for the repair of all the stations of this survey, as I consider that such operations should be limited to the base line and astronomical stations, for which I am making special provision.

2. The stations consist of two essentially distinct portions:—The central pillar which contains the markstones, and on which instruments are placed for observations; and the external walls or platform, which are intended to carry the Observatory tent and Observers. The pillar is usually from three to four feet in diameter, and is invariably built of pucca materials, and intended to last as long as possible; but the external walls or platform are usually constructed of the cheapest materials procurable for the sake of economy; they enclose an area of from 10 to 12 feet square, and it has been found that, when built of pucca masonry, they cost about Rupees 100 for every foot of the height of the station above the ground, whereas they may be made of kutcha materials for from Rupees 7 to Rupees 10 per foot.

3. The cheaper structures are, of course, liable to give way during the rainy season, and this is attended with the inconvenience of requiring a surveyor who has to observe from the station to rebuild the platform before he can commence work; on the other hand, the mass of *debris* acts as a natural protection to the central pillar, and effectually conceals the ground-level markstone from view, which is no small advantage.

4. The mischief is, that when an accident of this nature happens, people are liable to fancy that the station is destroyed; and instances have been brought to my notice in which, under this supposition, not only the *debris* of the fallen platform, but the pillar itself, which is usually unaffected by the fall of the platform, have been broken up and carried away by the villagers for building purposes. But, so long as the markstone in the centre of the basement of the pillar remains undisturbed, the utility of the station, as a point of reference for survey purposes, remains unimpaired. Hence it is important that a station, even when apparently in ruins, should be cared for and protected from wilful injury; and this, I conceive, to be the main object which was contemplated when the stations were placed under the charge of the local authorities.

5. But though it is not necessary to repair the stations, I think it is very desirable to take a few simple and inexpensive steps for the protection of the pillars and existing platforms from the weather, and the markstones from mischief. Cracks

through which water may percolate into the centre of the station should be stopped up with earth and mud; open passages leading to the markstones should be closed with stones or kutcha masonry; and pyramidal piles of earth and stones, with a diameter of about six feet at base, and rising to a height of four to five feet, should be built over the markstones of the stations, which are placed on hills and mounds, where it has not been necessary to erect towers. The necessary precautions should be taken to conduct all rain-fall away from the station; these measures may easily be carried out by the Police, or the village Chaukídars, under the orders of the District Officers in whose care the stations have been placed. They will probably not cost more, on an average, than Rupees four for each station, and will be paid for as the bills are received at this office.

6. If the above suggestions are approved of, I beg leave to request that they may be communicated to all the Local Governments, and circulated for the guidance of all Officers who have charge of any of the stations of this survey.

Endorsement by Government of India, Home Department, No. 2465, *dated* 16*th July* 1867.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to the Government of the Punjab, in continuation of No. 5919 dated the 30th October 1867.

XCVII.

Circular No. 40—1969, dated 31st July 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Circulates copy of a letter from Supreme Government, No. 2454 dated 18th instant, regarding registration of books under Acts XX of 1847 and XXV of 1867.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 2454, *dated* 18*th July* 1867.

In supersession of letter No. 142, dated the 25th ultimo, to your address, which was issued under a misapprehension from the Calcutta branch of this Office, I am directed to communicate the following remarks for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

2. The law, as left by Act XXV of 1867, recognises two kinds of registration, *viz.*, registration of books, and registration for copyright of books.

3. Registration of books is created by Act XXV and made compulsory by its Section 18. Registration for copyright of books is not new, it was established by Act XX of 1847, which has not been repealed by Act XXV of 1867.

4. By Section 18 of the latter Act, the payment of Rupees 2 gives to a registration under that Section the force of a registration for copyright under the old Act. With regard, therefore, to books "first delivered out of the Press" before 1st July 1867, registration for copyright can only be performed under Act XX of 1847; but registration for copyright of books issued after that date, may be made under the provisions of either Act.

XCVIII.

Circular No. 15—1144, dated 1st August 1867.

To all Commissioners.

Circulates, for information and guidance, copies of the correspondence marginally * noted.

JUDICIAL.

* Reference from District Superintendent Police, Kangra, enquiring whether it is competent to a District Superintendent Police, or his Assistant, to alter the charge on which a prisoner has been sent in by the Police before sending him to the Magistrate.

Opinion of Government Advocate.

2. The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs in the opinion of the Government Advocate; and desires that Magistrates be cautioned that it is not their proper duty to raise technical objections on points of Police procedure calculated to deprive them of the assistance of the officers of the Police Department, or to interfere with that harmony which should always prevail between the Magistrate and Police Department.

Copy of a Memo. from District Superintendent of Police, Kangra, to the Inspector General of Police, dated 11th June 1867.

Begs to submit a reference on the following point, which the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, considers to be erroneous procedure on the part of the Police.

Is it objectionable for the District Superintendent of Police, (or his Assistant), on inspection of the charge sheet transmitted from a rural station, when he considers that the charge laid against the accused will not hold on trial, to amend the same, or to strike it out altogether, and direct the prosecution of the accused under an entirely different section of the Indian Penal Code, which seems more fully borne out by the evidence adduced?

The following are the particulars of the case under reference:—

A theft occured in the Dharmsala Bazar; the complainant, a faqueer, who kept a traveller's resting house, suspected two strangers, Punjabees, who had put up with him during the day previous; their descriptions were circulated to the police, and the parties were subsequently identified and arrested at Teera Sujanpore, 40 miles from the Sudder; they were *challanned* to the Dharmsala Station; on arrival there it was found that there was no evidence whereon to prosecute them on the charge of theft, beyond the suspicion of the complainant; the men were, however, evidently suspicious characters, and could give no satisfactory account of themselves or of their motives in visiting this part of the country.

District Superintendent of Police therefore directed that the prosecution on a charge of theft should be abandoned, but that the police should proceed against the parties as vagrants; this order was endorsed on the original incomplete *challan* which accompanied the prisoners from the Sudder Station, and was presented to the Magistrate attached to the police report on the accused as vagrants; no remand was applied for, or required, as the parties were sent up on the charge of vagrancy. The day following that of their reaching the Sudder, the Deputy Commissioner took exception to the order of District Superintendent of Police, opining that the charge should not have been altered, and that the only course open to the Police on discovering that the original charge of theft would not hold against the accused, was to apply for their discharge or for a remand.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks as follows, in reply to demi-official reference on the subject:—

"An offender was arrested on a specific charge, that of theft, by a Deputy Inspector of Police, who had authority to make such arrest; action having gone thus far, nothing short of Magisterial authority could alter the charge; the Police were bound to send the man up on that charge.

"Your order shows that when you went into the Thannah you found the charge (although the offender had been arrested on it) would not hold, you therefore altered it to one that you thought would fit, and under which you would get the man punished; nowhere will you find authority for such proceedings.

"The ruling to which you refer (Judicial Commissioner's ruling published at page 219, volume of Police Circulars) does not bear upon the point of Police amending charge sheets, which they cannot do without the authority of the Magistrate. It enjoins discretion on the part of Police officers in not arresting without good proof, *that the challan should not pass the superior Police Officer unless he is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient for conviction.*

"In the case in question you should have asked for a remand or for a discharge on the grounds of insufficiency of evidence; you made a mistake in altering the charge."

The undersigned has hitherto considered it his duty when scrutinizing charge sheets transmitted from rural stations to amend all charges that appeared to need it; to charge defendants under whatever section there appeared evidence to secure conviction upon; and to apply for a discharge only when it appeared that there was positively no charge that could be brought against the accused, always, however, bearing in mind that every order issued from the Police office should be duly recordered on the file of proceedings for information of the Magistrate before whom the case might ultimately come, and that the prescribed period of detention in Police custody be on no account exceeded.

No exception to this procedure has ever been taken hitherto. The objections now raised by * * will, necessarily, be deferred to; but as the prompt action of the Police is materially impeded thereby, a reference on the subject is deemed necessary, and definite instructions for future guidance of Police officers generally, are solicited.

Opinion of the Government Advocate, dated 25th July 1867.

Has the honor to state, in reply to docket No. 1102, dated 22nd July, that there does not appear to be any distinct provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure, enabling a District Superintendent of Police to alter a charge transmitted to him from a rural station, and to forward the prisoner under a new charge to the Magistrate, if the evidence justifies his doing so.

2. Section 155 indeed provides for the bare transmission of the names of the parties, the nature of the complaint, &c., "without any expression as to the guilt of the accused person."

3. But this does not preclude such a note on the face of the charge as that suggested by Mr. Newbery, that the prisoner might properly be charged under another section of the Code; and it would seem undesirable on any technical grounds to deprive the Magistrate of the assistance to be derived from the District Superintendent's suggestions, in deciding on what charge the prisoner shall be tried.

4. The District Superintendent might, therefore, in such a case as the present, adjoin a notice to his statement that the evidence was of a nature to support a different charge.

XCIX.

Circular No. 16—1179, dated 10th August 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards, for information, copy of correspondence received from Supreme Government regarding relative rank of Inspectors of Police.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 779—67, dated 2nd March 1867.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, regarding the relative rank of Inspectors of Police in these Provinces, with other classes of officials.

2. The Chief Commissioner quite concurs in the recommendation made by the Inspector General, and I am accordingly to solicit the sanction of the Government of India to the relative rank of the Inspectors of Police in the Central Provinces being fixed as follows:—Inspectors of Police, 1st Class, with, but below, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Class; Inspectors of Police, 2nd Class, with Tahsildars, 2nd Class; and so on.

Copy of letter from Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 980, dated 25th February 1867.

Enquiry has sometimes been made of me as to what is the relative rank of Inspectors of Police with regard to other Government officials. No rule has ever been laid down upon this subject. Perhaps the Chief Commissioner will be pleased to promulgate one now. It is a subject of considerable importance in the eyes of native officials, who look with extreme jealousy upon what they consider to be their rights of precedence, and no doubt their social status amongst their fellows,

and in the eyes of the native public generally, is affected by the rank assigned to them and recognized by the Government.

2. In Oudh the rule is as follows. I quote from the Oudh Police Manual, paragraph 73, which is as follows:—"Inspectors are of four grades,—those of the two senior grades rank as Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the two Junior grades as Tahsildars." The pay of the Oudh Inspectors is as follows:—

1st Grade	Rs. 200
2nd Grade	„ 150
3rd Grade	„ 120
4th Grade	„ 100

These correspond with the first four classes of the Central Provinces' Police, and we have a 5th Class on 85 Rupees.

3. I would not recommend that any class, except perhaps the first, should rank with Extra Assistant Commissioners. The 1st Class may rank with Extra Assistant Commissioners, but below them. The remaining classes might rank with Tahsildars according to the respective class of each, *i. e.*, a 2nd Class Inspector with a 2nd Class Tahsildar, and under a 1st Class; a 3rd Class Inspector with 3rd Class Tahsildar, and so on.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2908, *dated* 31*st July* 1867.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Officiating Assistant Secretary's letter No. 779—67, dated the 2nd of March, with enclosure from the Inspector-General of Police in the Central Provinces, regarding the relative rank of Inspectors of Police with other classes of officials, and recommending that the rank may be fixed as follows:—

"Inspectors of Police, 1st Class, with, but below, Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th Class."

"Inspectors of Police, 2nd Class, with Tahsildars, 2nd Class, and so on."

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the fair rule in this matter, would be that Inspectors of Police should, as in the Punjab, rank with Tahsildars of the same class, but *after* them, *i. e.*, 1st Class Inspectors after 1st Class Tahsildars, but before 2nd Class Tahsildars, and so on.

C.

Circular No. 49—2274, dated 2nd September 1867.

To all Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 34, dated 3rd December 1864, forwards office Memorandum of the Government of India, in the Military Department, directing that on all occasions of resignation of his appointment by a Military Officer in civil employ being accepted, the Government of India, in the Military Department, may be informed of the exact circumstances under which the resignation was tendered and accepted.

No. 445.

Government of India, Military Department.

Office Memorandum, dated 26th July 1867.

With reference to Home Department Memorandum No. 2167, dated 11th July 1867, forwarding correspondence regarding the resignation of his appointment in the Police by Lieutenant * * * * the undersigned is directed to request that, on all occasions on which the resignation of an appointment by a Military Officer is accepted by the Civil Government, the Government of India in the Military Department may be informed of the exact circumstances under which such resignation was tendered and accepted.

2. The object of this information is to enable the Commander-in-Chief to judge as to the mode in which the Officer reverting to Military duty may be best employed, and this His Excellency can only do satisfactorily by knowing whether the Officer left his Civil appointment solely on the ground that Regimental or Military duty appeared to hold out the best prospects of advancement; or because the conduct of his Civil duties has, either through incapacity, or want of temper, or idleness, or from whatever cause, failed to give that satisfaction to his superiors as would lead him to hope for success or advancement in that line.

3. Full information on these heads could, it is apprehended, be in all cases afforded by the head of the department, or the immediate superior of the officer resigning; and while its possession would be of great value to the Commander-in-Chief, the knowledge that it was furnished to His Excellency would doubtless have no bad effect on the officers civilly employed, while it would secure the deserving from that suspicion of

inefficiency or incompatibility which has a tendency now of attaching alike to all those who abandon the line on which they have once entered.

CI.

Circular No. 50—2291, dated 4th September 1867.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

Circulates extract from Proceedings of Government of India, No. 2715, dated 24th July last, declining to extend to the Uncovenanted Service the rules regarding the examination of Military Officers in the Oriental languages.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General of India in Council in the Home Department, No. 2715, under date the 24th July 1867.

READ— * * * * * * * *

REMARKS.—The question raised by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, the propriety of extending to the Uncovenanted Service the rules of the 9th September 1864, regarding the examination of Military Officers in the Oriental languages, has been referred to the Local Governments and Administrations for their opinions, with the following result:—The replies from Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Mysore, are against any such extension. Those from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Resident at Hyderabad, are in favor of the extension, but to Europeans and Eurasians only. No direct opinion is given by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, but it is implied that a knowledge of Burmese or Karen suffices for all the wants of the Province. The Government of Bombay, in the first instance, extended the military rules to the Uncovenanted Service without restriction, but now goes further and desires the application to the Uncovenanted Service, with some restrictions, of the Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

2. The majority of opinions, therefore, is opposed to the extension of rules in any degree: the minority is in favor of extension, with very large limitations and under certain conditions.

3. It seems to the Governor General in Council that the military rules which were not primarily intended to be appli-

cable to any but Military Officers, cannot, considering the duties and composition of the Uncovenanted Service, be made applicable to it without very great alterations and restrictions; and it seems also that, as the rules apply to Military Officers only as such, and with no reference whatever to the Civil Departments in which they may be employed, each of which has its own rules, other members of these Departments have no just ground to complain of exclusion from the prizes awarded by the rules in question.

4. The Uncovenanted Service is much more restricted in its sphere of service, both as regards duty and locality, than the military. It is not only desirable, but necessary, that Government should have among its Military servants who are liable to serve throughout India and the surrounding countries, many officers colloquially acquainted with the languages in use and some who have acquired a more intimate knowledge of the most common languages from a study of the parent tongues. But, restricted as the Uncovenanted Service is within certain local limits, the Government wants no more from its different members than such a knowledge of the language or languages of the Province in which their service will be passed as will enable them to perform their duties in that Province, and this knowledge is, or ought to be, secured by the examinations which each department of the public service provides according to its necessities.

5. It does not appear to the Governor General in Council, therefore, that any particular advantage would be gained by generally encouraging the members of the Uncovenanted Service to acquire a more extensive or more intimate knowledge of languages than that which serves the purpose above mentioned. Whether the examinations referred to do secure that degree of knowledge which would enable an officer to give his full value to Government, is another question which will be referred to presently; but if they do not, the remedy for the evil, if it exists, is not the forcible application to Civil Officers of rules prepared for Military Officers.

6. The Uncovenanted Service is composed of Europeans (including Eurasians) and Natives; and, granting that it would be advisable to encourage the former to acquire a better knowledge of the vernacular of the Province in which they serve, than is provided for by the preliminary or probationary examinations, this vernacular being to them, of necessity, a foreign language, it does not appear to the Governor General in Council that there is any such reason for giving rewards to Natives to whom the language of the Province in which they serve has been familiar from their infancy as their own vernacular. Natives very seldom serve out of their own native Province. Such a case as this, however, would be better provided for by local than by any general rules.

7. The same degree of familiarity with the vernacular is not required in all departments of the public service: in some, an acquaintance with it is unnecessary; in others, it is an advantage, but not a necessity; and in others, it is absolutely essential.

8. The Governor General in Council thinks, therefore, that the military rules ought not to be extended to the Uncovenanted Service, and the Bombay Government should be desired to rescind its order for their extension. The rewards, however, recommended in the two particular cases submitted, should be sanctioned—the gentlemen concerned having been misled by the order of the Bombay Government just mentioned.

9. But though opposed to the extension of the military rules to the Uncovenanted Service, His Excellency in Council considers that encouragement might be advantageously held out to Europeans and Eurasians above certain ranks in certain departments, to acquire a better knowledge of the language of the Provinces in which they serve, than it is found expedient to demand in preliminary or probationary examinations; but His Excelleney in Council thinks that the interests of Government only require that such encouragements should extend to officers employed in the civil administration of a rank equivalent to that of Assistant Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces who are eligible to the highest appointments in their department, and to officers similarly situated in the Survey and the Police.

10. The present refusal of the Government of India to extend the military rules to the Uncovenanted Service will not of course affect the power which has been sanctioned in this Department, with special reference to military rules of Local Governments and Administrations in certain Provinces, to grant rewards to Civil Officers to the extent of Rupees 500 for passing in *special* languages.

No. 2171, dated 27th October 1866.
No. 2422, dated 30th November 1866.

ORDERED that a copy of the above remarks be forwarded to the Financial Department for information, together with copies of the communications marginally noted from the Government of Bombay.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Government of Bombay and to the other Local* Governments and Administrations for information.

* Governments of Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burmah.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Commissioner of Mysore.

CII.

Circular No. 51—2298, dated 5th September 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for communication to Cantonment Magistrates in his Division, copy of Circular of Supreme Government, Home Department, with its enclosure, extract from Proceedings in the Military Department, directing that applications for leave from Cantonment Magistrates should be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the station.

Circular No. 56—3910, *dated* 26*th August* 1867, *from Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

With reference to the accompanying extract * from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Military Department, I am directed to request that Cantonment Magistrates may be instructed that their applications for leave of absence must invariably be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station. This order should be made applicable to all Cantonment Magistrates, whether appointed under the Resolution of the 5th October 1864, No. 23, or not.

* No. 183, dated 12th August 1867.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Military Department, No. 183, *under date the* 12*th August* 1867.

READ the following correspondence regarding the relative positions of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of a Military Station and the Officer Commanding the latter.

* * * * *

ORDERED that copies of the above papers be forwarded to the Home Department for consideration and orders, with an intimation that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the Military Department, concurs in the views expressed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and considers it especially necessary that the application of a Cantonment Magistrate to his civil superiors for leave of absence should be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station.

CIII.

Circular No. 18—1388, dated 21st September 1867.

To all Judicial Officers in the Punjab, other than Judges of the Chief Court.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the guidance of Judicial officers desirous of consulting the Government Advocate in respect to criminal cases coming under their cognizance.

I. Any Justice of the Peace before whom any person ascertained to be an European British subject is charged with having committed any offence under the Indian Penal Code, or to whom any complaint is forwarded by a Magistrate under Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is at liberty, at that or any ulterior stage of the proceedings arising out of such complaint, to consult the Government Advocate as to any point about which he feels uncertainty, and may, if necessary, remand the prisoner under Section 224 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, till such time as he shall have received the Government Advocate's advice, provided that in no case shall such adjournment extend to a period exceeding fifteen days.

II. Should such European British subject be committed for trial before the Chief Court, the committing Justice of the Peace, in addition to forwarding a copy of the charge with the record of the preliminary inquiry to the Chief Court, as required in Section 238 of the Code, will also, in compliance with Sections 231, and 233, forward a general statement of the case, a copy of the charge and of all the proceedings before himself, to the Government Advocate.

III. The Government Advocate will then advise upon the evidence necessary to support the charge, and the committing Justice of the Peace will summon and bind over for appearance before the Chief Court any witness whom the Government Advocate shall recommend, but whose attendance at the trial shall not have been already secured under Section 232 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

IV. If at any stage of any prosecution, other than that of an European British subject, the case shall appear to the Judicial officer trying it to be of a special or important character, and he shall be in doubt as to the proper method of proceeding,

he is at liberty to communicate directly with the Government Advocate, giving a short abstract of the case, stating precisely the points on which he requires information, and requesting the Government Advocate's opinion and advice thereupon; and the Judicial officer in such cases shall, if he think necessary, remand the prisoner, till such time as he shall have received the Government Advocate's answer to his enquiries, provided that in no case shall the adjournment extend to a period exceeding fifteen days.

CIV.

Circular No. 19—1395, dated 24th September 1867.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards, for circulation, extract from a letter from Supreme Government, conveying orders on the subject of sale of arms by private individuals without license.

Extract from a letter from Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government of Punjab, No. 3,883, *dated 24th August* 1867.

PARA. 2. The Government of India has never thought fit to apply the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860, regarding the sale of arms and ammunition, to any but dealers in those articles.

3. It will have been seen from the orders of the Government of Bombay,* No. 186, dated the 23rd February 1866, and the permission given by the notification of the Foreign Department, No. 477, dated the 10th May 1866, for the importation of rifles for sporting purposes, that there never was any desire to place unnecessary restrictions on the importation or purchase of fire arms by respectable persons, much less of forbidding them to sell without a license those arms which they had been allowed to possess themselves of; the same principle, I am directed to observe, is applicable to Government weapons; if Government sells them it will not restrain the purchasers from selling in their turn.

* Forwarded to the Punjab Government by the Foreign Department by endorsement No. 187, dated the 23rd February 1866.

CV.

Circular No. 57—2481, dated 26th September 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, and for communication to the Medical Officers concerned, copy of Circular of Supreme Government, directing that quarterly lists be prepared and submitted to the Government of India, of all Uncovenanted Medical Officers in charge of Civil stations, showing their standing and the pay they are entitled to draw in accordance with the scale of salaries fixed in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated 25th April last.

Copy of a Circular No. 58—4045, *dated 29th August* 1867, *from Secretary to the Government of India. Home Department, to Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I am directed to request that quarterly lists may be prepared and submitted to the Government of India of all Uncovenanted Medical Officers in charge of civil stations, showing their standing and the pay they are entitled to draw in accordance with the scale of salaries fixed in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2295, dated the 25th April last.

2. These lists, I am to state, should be framed on the principle that all classes of Uncovenanted Medical Officers in charge of stations, including those who are, or have been, members of the Subordinate Medical Department, benefit by the advantages of the new scale of salaries. In the case of Officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, the new scale is to be applied to them with effect from the date on which they may have been, or may be hereafter, placed in permanent civil medical charge of a station.

3. The Governor General in Council desires me to say that the Officers included in these lists must never be employed otherwise than in medical charge of civil stations, without the special sanction of the Government of India in this Department being obtained in each case. If, in the event of any emergency, an Uncovenanted Medical Officer should be otherwise employed temporarily under the authority of the Local Government, the case should be reported to the Government of India for approval or otherwise, and the employment must cease with the emergency.

4. A question has recently been raised, whether the service of a member of the Subordinate Medical Department *in charge*

of a Regiment should, on such an officer being afterwards placed in a civil charge, be allowed to reckon towards promotion in these lists. The solution of this question, however, will depend on the scale of pay which may eventually be fixed for members of the Subordinate Medical Department when holding regimental charges, and it may, for the present, therefore, be put out of sight in framing the lists. If allowed hereafter, the salaries can be retrospectively adjusted.

CVI.

Circular No. 20—1432, dated 28th September 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Circulates copy of letter from Supreme Government and its enclosed extract from a letter from Advocate General regarding the taking of extra-judicial affidavits by Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Copy of No. 3603, *dated* 19*th August* 1867, *from Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab.*

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the annexed extract, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, from a letter dated the 1st ultimo, from the Advocate General, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, and to state that the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed therein.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will doubtless take steps to make it known as far as may be requisite.

Extract from a letter dated the 1*st July* 1867, *from the Advocate General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

2. The taking by Magistrates and Justices of the Peace of extra-judicial affidavits and declarations is a practice which is by no means uncommon in this country, and which cannot be too strongly reprobated. At best, such documents are wholly useless, being inadmissible in evidence in any court of justice, and acquiring no additional validity whatever from the form of an oath and a Magistrate's signature having been adopted.

But beyond this there is always the danger that documents purporting to be so attested, may be regarded by persons unacquainted with the ordinary principles of law as having an intrinsic validity which they do not really possess, and that the documents may be accordingly misused.

3. Putting out of question those cases in which, under particular Statutes, declarations before a Magistrate or Justice are for particular purposes made evidence, no such functionary has any power to take affidavits not entitled in a cause. A Justice of the Peace has [save as aforesaid] nothing to do with affidavits, and if a Magistrate has civil judicial powers, he cannot take an affidavit otherwise than in the course of a civil cause depending before him.

4. I must add, with regard to the particular case of——— ———'s affidavits, that the Magistrate, even if he had had the legal power, ought not to have given the sanction of his attestation to documents which, on the face of them, disclosed an attempt to interfere with the lawful action of the Military Authorities.

CVII.

Circular No. 60—2541, dated 3rd October 1867.

To all Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

The attention of all Civil Officers is called to the subjoined extracts from the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, regarding public servants in India holding shares in Companies or engaging in speculations, and regarding the editing of newspapers by Officers of Government.

Extract from despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 46, dated 31st May 1862.

"As a general rule, I see no objection to servants of Government holding shares in Mining or other Companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country; and the only restriction I think it necessary to impose is, that public servants shall take no part in the management of such institutions, and shall not be employed in the Districts where the operations of the Company may be carried on.

"There can be no doubt as to the great evil of public servants in India engaging in speculations in the public funds, or in the shares of Joint Stock Companies; but I agree in the opinion of Lord Canning that such a practice, on the part of any officer, could not long escape the knowledge of Government, and that it would be in the power of Government to mark its sense of such conduct, either by withholding promotion, or in any other way it might deem fit."

Extract from despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of Bombay, dated 16th November 1864.

"No Officer, Civil or Military, whether he be in actual service or on furlough, ought to be permitted to edit a newspaper in India, without the express sanction of the Government."

CVIII.

Circular No. 3—554, dated 11th October 1867.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

FINANCIAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, copy of No. 2808, dated 3rd instant, from the Supreme Government, and its enclosed correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the maximum amount of pension grantable to Uncovenanted Servants taking pensions either under the old or new rules.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2808, *dated 3rd October* 1867.

READ again—

Financial Notification dated 9th March 1865, No. 1349.

Financial Despatch to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 4th March 1867, No. 68.

Financial Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th May 1867, No. 193.

Endorsement to Government, Fort St. George, dated 6th July 1867, No. 1289.

Letter from Government of North-Western Provinces, dated 11th September 1867, No. 562A.

ORDERED that copies of the Despatches to and from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, mentioned above, be furnished to—

The several Secretariats;

The various Local Governments and Administrations (the Government of Fort St. George excepted);

The Comptroller General of Accounts, and the Officers of Account in the Civil Department.

Copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 68, dated Fort William, the 4th March 1867).

OUR attention has recently been drawn to a reference submitted to you by the Government of Madras, the decision passed on which, unless qualified, is calculated to lead to misapprehension and to cause disappointment on an important question affecting the amount of retiring pensions allowable to Uncovenanted Servants.

2. In a Despatch from the Judicial Department, dated 12th September last, No. 13, the Government of Madras reported the grant to Mr. G. E. Cower, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, of 12 months' sick leave to Europe under the old Rules, with the intimation that in the event of his retirement becoming necessary after the completion of 20 years' service, a pension under those Rules would be allowed, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty's Government. Attention was specially called to the detailed proceedings on the case, and confirmation of those proceedings solicited.

3. The proceedings thus prominently brought forward, clearly indicated the opinion of the Local Government, that the modification authorized in Sir C. Wood's Financial Despatch to the Government of Madras of the 18th January 1865, No. 1, (and which was directly communicated to the Government of India in Sir C. Wood's Financial Despatch of the same day's date, No. 12,) applied, not merely to the method of reckoning the period of qualifying service, as affected by the new Uncovenanted Service Rules, but also to the reduced amounts of pension prescribed by those Rules. Thus, under the new Rules, the maximum amount of a pension at the rate of one-third of salary is fixed at £200 and £300 a year, according as the effective salary has been above or below Rs. 12,000 annually; whereas, by the old Rules, a pension of one-third of salary was allowable up to £400 and £500 a year, and the Local Government considered the authority conveyed in the Despatch above-mentioned to extend to a restoration in certain cases of the higher maxima.

4. The decision conveyed in your Despatch to the Government of Madras of the 15th December last, No. 106, was merely a confirmation of the leave granted to Mr Cower, but the further point not having been challenged, the decision is susceptible of a construction favorable to the conclusion of the Government of Madras.

5. We have from the first held the view that the ruling of January 1865 was merely meant to remove the hardship imposed in certain cases of rendering a longer period of service for pension under the new, than was required under the old Rules, not as in any way touching the limits of money prescribed by the new Rules, and if we have apprehended the intention of Her Majesty's Government correctly, we desire that we may be favored with an assurance of it.

Copy of a despatch No. 193, *(Financial) dated* 24*th May* 1867, *from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.*

PARAGRAPH 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 4th March last, No. 68, inquiring, with reference to a Judicial letter from the Government of Madras, dated the 12th September 1866, No 13, whether the Financial Despatch to that Government, dated 18th January 1865, No. 1, had, as the Madras Government appear to infer, any reference to the limitation in the amount of pensions fixed by the new rules for the grant of leave of absence and pensions to Uncovenanted Servants.

2. The Despatch to the Government of Madras above referred to, replied to a letter from that Government, which forwarded a memorial from an Uncovenanted Servant, Mr. Ferrand, who represented that, having entered the service of Government at the age of 16 years and five months, and having taken two years' sick leave under the old Rules, which under those Rules would count as service towards pension, Section 12 of the new Rules, which states that "periods of service before "the age of 22, or of absence other than privilege and prepara-"tory leave, shall not count towards pension," virtually deprived him of the benefit of seven years and seven months service, and that, although the period of service requisite for a pension was shortened by the new Rules, the application, in his case, of that section, would compel him to serve for two years and seven months longer under the new than under the old Rules.

3. You are correct in supposing that the Financial Despatch to the Government of Madras of the 18th January 1865, No. 1, had reference only to the period of service required for a pension; and that it did not in any way modify the limitation in the amount of pensions to which Uncovenanted Servants

might be eligible on retirememt, or give any option of election of the old or new Rules.

4. You will furnish a copy of this correspondence to the Government of Madras.

CIX.

Circular No. 4—478, dated 4th November 1867.

To all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

With reference to the annexed copy of a letter No. 596, dated 25th ultimo, from the Director Public Instruction, requests that District Officers, when forwarding books, &c. to the Curator Government Depôt for deposit under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, will furnish at the same time the particulars enumerated in Section 18 of the Act.

Copy of a letter from Officiating Director Public Instruction, Punjab, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 596, dated 25th October 1867.

I have the honor to submit herewith, for publication in the *Punjab Gazette*, the catalogue of books printed in the Punjab during the quarter ending 30th September last.

2. The total number of books received from the Deputy Commissioners during the period is 52, as shown in the margin.* It will be seen that no books have been received from some Districts where printing presses are known to exist, for instance, Dehli, Amritsar, Gujranwalla, &c. The Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, has forwarded only one book, though more than one press is at work there. From these facts it is inferred that either the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 have not been strictly enforced in those Districts, or that the Proprietors of the presses have not understood them properly.

*Lahore,	... 43
Ludhiana,	... 1
Gurgaon,	... 6
Peshawar,	... 2
Total,	... 52

3. The Curator Government Book Depôt reports that some inconvenience is felt in obtaining the information necessary for filling in the columns of the catalogue. This can be removed, if the Deputy Commissioners are requested to supply him, at the time of sending the books, with such of the particulars detailed in Section 18 of the Act, as are not to be found in the books, *viz.* :—

(3.) Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof—(Not always given.)

(7.) Date of issue from the press, or of the publication—(Seldom given.)

(10.) The first, second, or other number of the edition—(Seldom given.)

(11.) The number of copies of which the edition consists—(Seldom given.)

(13.) The price at which the book is sold to the public—(Seldom given.)

(14.) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right, or of any portion of such copyright—(Never given.)

CX.

Circular No. 28—1636, dated 9th November 1867.

To all Commissioners, District Officers, and Heads of Departments.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the guidance of Civil and Police Officers in reference to Police Guards:—

1. Ordinarily the police will not be called upon to furnish new guards of a permanent character without the sanction of Government, except with the concurrence of the Police Department.

2. In cases of emergency, or where guards are paid for a temporary purpose only, the District Officer will decide as to the *necessity* for demanding police protection.

3. The Police Department will decide the manner in which such protection shall be afforded, such as the strength of the guard or its position.

4. If the District Officer consider the protection afforded by the District Superintendent of Police is inadequate, he may refer the matter to the Deputy Inspector General, and pending such reference his wishes should, if possible, be complied with; but as a general rule, the District Superintendent should be left to make his own arrangements. The decision of the Deputy Inspector General should be accepted pending any reference to the Inspector General of Police, whose decision will be final.

5. If the District Superintendent consider the demand for protection by the police is one which might be avoided, it will be his duty to represent the matter through his departmental superiors for the orders of Government.

CXI.

Circular No. 69—2986, dated 13th November 1867.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am directed to forward for your information, and that of District Officers, copy of a selected correspondence, as per marginal detail,* relative to the establishment of a system of sanitary supervision in towns and districts. In view to giving effect as far as possible to the views therein expressed, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to issue the following instructions:—

2. For the present, and until the issue of further orders, the Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries will perform the duties of Principal Officer of Health for the Punjab.

3. In every district a Board of Health will be constituted, which will ordinarily be composed of the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon, the Principal Medical Officer in Cantonments, and such other additional members, European or Native, as may be specially appointed. The Board should meet at least once a month, and oftener if necessary. All reports received by any administrative officer from Police Officers or Tahsildars affecting the sanitary condition of the people, should be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Health, to be laid before the Board, together with the monthly mortuary returns. The proceedings of all meetings should be recorded and forwarded monthly for the perusal and remarks of the Commissioner.

4. An officer will be specially appointed in each district as Health Officer; he will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon, but in the stations of Dehli and Lahore, and in stations where the Civil Surgeon is also in medical charge of a Regiment or in executive charge of the Jail, an Assistant Commissioner

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* The correspondence referred to has been omitted as too lengthy for insertion in this place. It however exists in every District office, where it may, if necessary, be referred to.

specially selected by the Deputy Commissioner will be appointed perform the executive duties of District Health Officer; the duty of the Civil Surgeon being in such cases confined to that of sanitary adviser of the local authorities.

5. The duties of the Health Officer are generally described in para. 17 of the letter of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, dated 5th September 1864, which forms one of the enclosures of this Circular. He will be further required—

(1). To submit direct to the Principal Officer of Health, together with the mortuary returns, a monthly memorandum on the state of the public health;

(2). To make from time to time sanitary tours of inspection, and to furnish reports thereof to the Board of Health, who will transmit them through the Commissioner to the Principal Officer of Health, and to furnish such other returns as may from time to time be prescribed. The actual travelling expenses of the Health Officer when making such tours of inspection will be defrayed from the sanitary fund.

6. As regards the Sanitary Fund, His Honor suggests the following sources from which it might be formed in each district:

(1). The proceeds of all fines for nuisances, levied under Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, Sections 311 and 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or Section 34 of the Police Act, in places other than municipalities.

(2). A contribution of 5 per cent. from the *Chungi* collections of town and villages, wherein Municipal Committees, under Act XV of 1867, have not been established, and where the duty is leviable by custom and considered applicable for general district purposes.

(3). As a portion of the funds expended for sanitary purposes will be expended in the improvements of the sanitary arrangements of sarais, encamping grounds, &c., for the benefit of travellers, it seems to His Honor that a contribution of 5 per cent, may fairly be claimed from the Ferry Fund, which is available for the improvement of communications; and in this case, it will probably be advisable that the required sum be deducted before the nett surplus is placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

(4). A fee of one anna to be levied from all persons attending the principal *melas* or fairs of the district.

Items (2) and (3) may, if approved, be at once appropriated; item (1) can be paid into the Fund provisionally, subject to the sanction of the Supreme Government. The realization of item (4) will probably require legislative sanction, except where *melas* or fairs are held on Government lands. In the latter case arrangements can be made for levying the fees at once.

Any other sources of income which may be considered locally suitable, either in addition to those suggested above, or in preference to one or more of them, should be reported for consideration.

7. The Sanitary Fund will be available—

(1). For the payment of any special establishment deemed necessary for the Health Officer;

(2). For the payment of his actual travelling expenses when on sanitary tours of inspection;

(3). For the cost of special sanitary arrangements for *melas* and other large assemblies; and

(4). For any other expenditure on general sanitary purposes in the district.

8. The Principal Health Officer will be requested to frame a set of rules on the model of those issued in the Central Provinces for circulation in villages, and I am to request that District Officers and their Assistants be enjoined to use their best efforts to induce and encourage the people to adopt them; and Deputy Commissioners are authorized from time to time to confer on the head-men of villages conspicuous for good conservancy, suitable rewards payable from the District Sanitary Fund.

9. I am to request that you will report, from time to time, the measures taken for giving effect to these instructions in each district of your Division.

CXII.

Circular No. 29—1664, dated 16th November 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to relax so much of the provisions of Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 42 of 1858, as prohibits the manufacture of fire-works by parties not licensed to make gunpowder. Accordingly, persons not holding a license to make gunpowder may be permitted to manufacture fire-works, provided precautions are taken to prevent the surreptitious manufacture of gunpowder.

CXIII.

Circular No. 31—1787, dated 10th December 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 20-1432, dated 28th September 1867, forwards, for information and guidance, copy of a letter from Government of India, Home Department, No. 811, dated 30th November 1867, ruling that the prohibition of the practice by Judicial Officers of taking extra-judicial affidavits and declarations does not extend to the affidavits contemplated in Article 8, Schedule A., Act X of 1862.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 811, *dated the* 30*th November* 1867.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, No. 1610, submitting for orders an enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, whether the prohibition of the practice by Judicial Officers of taking extra-judicial affidavits and declarations extends to the affidavits contemplated in Article 8, Schedule A, Act X of 1862.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the Circular No. 3603, dated the 19th August, does not apply to cases such as those cited by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

CXIV.

Circular No. 33—1847, dated 21st December 1867.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Requests that Magistrates in his Division may be instructed, when granting licenses to carry arms under the Arms Act, not to grant them without conditions, except to Native Chiefs and gentry, and persons entitled to honor and consideration.

All other licenses should be granted with the following conditions attached to them, *viz.:*—

1. That the arms shall only be carried when required for the specific purpose for which they are allowed, such as sport, guarding property, &c., (the purpose to be specified in the license).

2. That the arms are not to be carried at fairs, processions, and other places or occasions of public resort, where large crowds are assembled.

CXV.

Circular No. 8—769, dated 19th March 1868.

GENERAL.

Copies of the following to all Commissioners and Director of Public Instruction Punjab.

From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 19—1299, *dated* 12*th March* 1868.

In drawing the attention of the Government of the Punjab and its Dependencies to the accompanying copy of a Notification, exempting from the operation of Act XXV of 1867, all books, maps, sketches, charts, and papers published under the orders of Government or for official purposes, I am to observe that, in respect of books published *for private persons*, the Superintendents of Government Presses should not fail to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Notification, Home Department, No. 1294, *dated* 12*th March* 1868.

By virtue of the power vested in the Governor General in Council by Section 21 of Act XXV of 1867, entitled—"An Act for the Regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of Books printed in British India, and for the registration of such Books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that all books, maps, sketches, charts, and papers printed or published under orders of Government or for official purposes, are exempted from the provisions of the said Act.

CXVI.

Circular No. 3—486, dated 9th April 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to lay down the following Rules regarding Government Prosecutors in criminal trials before Magistrates and Sessions Courts:—

I.—Every European District Superintendent of Police and European Assistant Superintendent of Police shall be *ex officio* Government Prosecutor in all cases in which the Magistrate of the district may consider it necessary that the prosecution should be conducted by a Special Agency, and in all Sessions cases in which a Magistrate may not think fit to exercise the power vested in him by the concluding portion of Section 231 of Act XXV of 1861.

II.—In no case shall a Native Police Officer be employed as Government Prosecutor.

III. When a European Police Officer is employed as Government Prosecutor, he shall not be entitled or allowed to put questions directly to a witness, but shall examine the witness only through the Court.

IV.—The Government Prosecutor may consult the Government Advocate directly under the same conditions as those prescribed for Judicial Officers in Section 4 of Circular 18—1388, dated 21st September 1867.

V.—In any case in which the services of the Government Advocate or of a professional Pleader may be deemed necessary,

a full report of the case, together with the reasons which render it necessary to have professional help, should be sent by the Government Prosecutor to the Secretary to Government in the Civil Department.

CXVII.

Circular No. 4—543, dated 20th April 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 31—1787, dated 10th December last, forwards, for information and guidance, copy of No. 638, dated 11th instant, from the Government of India, Home Department, and its enclosed letter addressed to the Government of Bengal, ruling that the orders of 19th August 1867, regarding extra-judicial affidavits, do not apply to affidavits made by public servants applying for pension regarding their services.

No. 634, *dated* 11*th April* 1868, *from Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 942, dated 19th ultimo, forwarding copy of a communication from the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, representing that, in consequence of the views expressed in the Circular of this Department, dated the 19th of August last, the Magistrate of Gyah has refused to receive the solemn affirmation of a Sowar (an applicant for pension) regarding his services.

2. In reply, I am directed to explain that the Advocate General's opinion, circulated on the 19th August last with an expression of the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, referred only to extra-judicial affidavits and declarations before Judicial Officers by persons for their private objects. The case now submitted is of a totally different character.

3. The Government, in its Executive capacity, has made a rule to the effect that, if the Head of the Office in which an applicant for pension is employed cannot furnish certain information regarding the past services of the applicant, it will be sufficient to obtain a written statement from the applicant himself "verified by his oath or solemn declaration, if required." This statement is simply made for the purpose of satisfying the Government on certain points. It is not made before a Judicial Officer, and it involves no proceeding of an extra-judicial character.

4. In the present case, the Magistrate should have taken the statement, not in his capacity of Magistrate, but as the head of the office to which the applicant belonged.

No. 638.

Copy forwarded for information to the Government of the Panjab, in continuation of letter No. 811 dated the 30th November last.

CXVIII.

Circular No. 5—600, dated 7th May 1868.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards, for information and for circulation to Subordinate Officers, copy of Resolution of the Supreme Government, Home Department, directing that public officers who may wish to offer any remarks in regard to Bills under consideration of the Legislative Council, should do so through the Local Government under which they are serving.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Legislative), No. 31—197, *under date the 27th April,* 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has observed that public officers are in the habit of addressing demi-official communications to the Legislative Branch of this Department, or to Members of the Council of the Governor-General, on the subject of Bills pending before the Council of His Excellency for making Laws and Regulations, and that the practice has become a source of considerable inconvenience and confusion. His Excellency in Council, therefore, requests that all Local Governments and Administrations will be so good as to inform all officers serving under them that, if such officers wish to offer any remarks in regard to Bills under consideration, they should do so through the Local Government under which they may be serving.

This Resolution is not intended to apply to Judges of the High or Chief Courts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah;

the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Commissioner of Mysore, for information and guidance, and for communication to the officers subordinate to them.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Legislative Branch, with a request that no demi-official communications from officers of Government may be printed and circulated unless received through a Local Government or through this Department.

CXIX.

Circular No. 21—1391, dated 14th May 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

I am directed to circulate, for general information and guidance, copy of the annexed communication from the Government of India, prohibiting the departure of any officer to Europe in anticipation of his furlough being granted by the Government of India.

No. 1031, *dated* 23*rd April* 1868, *from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General.*

With reference to the docket from your Office No. 319E, dated 2nd April 1868, submitting an application from * * * of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, for leave on private affairs to Europe from 14th May to 9th November 1867, of which he availed himself without the sanction of Government, I am directed to request that, as it appears to the Government of India that * * * knew he was acting in contravention of the regulations, and did so deliberately rather than be delayed, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to cause him to be severely reprimanded for his neglect of the plain rules of the service in leaving the country before furlough had been regularly granted to him.

2. His furlough to Europe will however be duly notified in General Orders.

No. 1032.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Military Department, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of letter No. 150, dated 4th January 1868, to the Secretary to Punjab Government in the Civil Department, and with the

request that the departure of any officer in anticipation of his furlough being granted by the Government of India may on no account be sanctioned; preparatory leave to the port of embarkation being all that any local Government is competent to grant.

CXX.

Circular No. 6—658, dated 16th May 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Section 3 of Act XIX of 1850, concerning the binding of Apprentices, empowers any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace to act with all the powers of a guardian under that Act on behalf of any orphan or poor child abandoned by its parents, or of any child convicted before him, or any other Magistrate, of vagrancy, or the commission of a petty offence.

2. From a recent correspondence with the Chief Court, it appears that Act XIX of 1850 has not heretofore been acted upon in the Punjab; but the Inspector General of Prisons has suggested that, if juvenile culprits and vagrants were bound over as Apprentices to a trade by Magistrates, under the powers given them in Section 3 of the Act, much good might be expected to result.

3. The Act will be re-published in the *Punjab Gazette* for general information, and I am to request that the attention of Magistrates in your Division may be called thereto, as well as to the suggestion of Dr. Dallas, which has the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor's general approval.

CXXI.

Circular No. 7—768, dated 5th June 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Petitions of appeal against judicial decisions in the Civil and Revenue Courts—including the Chief Court and the Court of the Financial Commissioner—are largely and in increasing numbers being received in this office by post.

2. As the Lieutenant-Governor has no jurisdiction in such cases, time and money are needlessly wasted in the preparation, transmission, and perusal of these documents.

3. I am to request accordingly that you will instruct the Judicial Officers of your Division to take suitable opportunity of impressing on those resorting to their Courts that the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority to interfere in such cases.

CXXII.

Circular No. 9—931, dated 7th July 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

I have the honor to forward herewith a set of rules for the guidance of Magistrates in enforcing the provisions of Act XVI of 1861, (*the Stage Carriage Act*).

2. I am to request that all Proprietors of Dâk Carriages in your Division, or their Agents, be duly informed of these rules, and that a copy of the rules be endorsed on every license granted by Magistrates.

3. Two months' grace should be allowed from the date of the proprietors receiving the present notice, before conditions 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,—so far as they go beyond existing rules—are enforced; but after the expiration of the above period, full effect should be given to them. The proprietors of Dâk Carriages should be informed accordingly.

4. In future a monthly return showing the state of Dâk horses, &c., should be submitted in the annexed form for all districts in which stage carriages ply.

NOTICE.

1. A carriage licensed for one horse shall be licensed to carry no more than one passenger and 80 lbs. of luggage.

A carriage licensed for two horses shall be licensed to carry no more than 3 passengers and 240 lbs. of luggage, or 4 passengers and 120 lbs. of luggage.

2. A license is liable to be cancelled if it should appear to the Magistrate that the carriage, or any horse or harness used therewith, is unsafe or unserviceable, or otherwise unfit for public use.

3. No Stage Carriage of which the doors or shutters are insecure, or of which the linings or cushions are in a torn or filthy condition, or which is without splashboard and guards over the wheels, will be considered serviceable and fit for public accommodation, and the employment of any such carriage will entail cancelment of its license.

4. No horse with galled shoulders or other open wound, or that goes lame, or that is weak, broken winded or otherwise in bad condition, or that is less than 13 hands high, or that in the preceding 24 hours has been driven more than two stages of six miles, will be considered serviceable and fit for public use; and the employment of any such horse will expose the licensee of the carriage in which it shall be employed to cancelment of its license.

5. Every horse employed in a licensed carriage must be fitted with a properly fitting chest-band or collar; any horse not so fitted will be considered to be used with unserviceable and unfit harness; and the proprietor of any State Carriage in which such horse is employed will be liable to cancelment of its license.

6. Any proprietor, agent, or driver of a carriage who knowingly permits it to be drawn by a less number of horses than that specified in the license, or who knowingly permits more passengers or luggage to be carried in such carriage than is provided in his license, is liable to a fine for the first offence of 100 Rupees, and subsequently of 500 Rupees. And the proprietor of any carriage, with which such offence is committed, is held to have knowingly permitted such offence unles he can be shown to have taken every reasonable precaution and to have made reasonable provision to prevent its commission.

7. Any person who cruelly beats, ill-treats, over-drives, or abuses, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, over-driven or abused, any horse in a stage carriage, is liable to a fine of one hundred Rupees. Drivers, proprietors, or agents, who drive or cause to be driven in a licensed carriage, any horse for more than 2 stages of 6 miles within the space of 24 hours, will be considered to have cruelly ill-treated, over-driven and abused such horse within the meaning of the above provision.

Statement showing the state of Dâk horses, and the measures taken for enforcing Act XVI of 1861, *in the District of* *for the month of* 18

Number of horses at each Chauki of the several Dâk Companies plying in the District.	Their condition.	Number of times inspected during the month, and by whom.	Number of cases in which criminal proceedings have been taken, the Sections under which they have been taken, the result, and name or description of parties punished.	Number of cases in which licenses have been cancelled, the grounds on which they have been cancelled, and the name or description of the licensees whose licenses have been so cancelled.	REMARKS.

CXXIII.

Circular No. 28—1867, dated 7th July 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

In continuation of this Office Circular No. 69, dated 13th November 1867, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the Sanitary Fund and the duties of Sanitary Commissioner:—

1.—The Sanitary Fund, though primarily a District Fund, may, under the orders of Government, be used for provincial purposes.

2.—The general control of the fund is vested in the Sanitary Commissioner, who is authorized to call for information on matters relating to the fund, and to issue, (with the approval of Government), general instructions regarding its administration.

3.—Disbursements from the Sanitary Fund will be made under the orders of the District Boards of Health, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Division and the instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

4.—Expenditure incurred must be shown in monthly bills, which, before being finally passed by the Accountant General, will require the countersignature of the Sanitary Commissioner.

5.—The rate of travelling allowance chargeable by Health Officers on tour, will be the rate authorized in the case of Civil Surgeons or Sub-Assistant Surgeons, as the case may be, when inspecting Dispensaries.

6.—The reports of proceedings of Boards of Health, which in para. 3 of this Office Circular of the 13th November 1867, are required to be sent to the Commissioner for perusal and remarks, will be forwarded by the latter to the Sanitary Commissioner.

CXXIV.

Circular No. 34—2186, dated 10th August 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information and for communication to District Officers, copies of Rules relating to Church Committees, which have been laid down by the Government of India for the Diocese of Calcutta.

Rules Relating to Church Committees.

I. In any station where there is a Government Chaplain, or a Church which is the property of Government, and in every other station (where there is a Clergyman) there may be appointed not less than two nor more than four laymen, with the title of the Church Committee, to assist the Chaplain, or Minister, in the discharge of such duties as are not necessary parts of his spiritual office. If there be more than one Church, a separate Committee shall be nominated for each.

From these Rules, St. John's Church, Calcutta, is excepted, where the present constitution shall remain unaltered. And if in any station, from its small size or other causes, it may seem hardly possible to carry out these Rules, the Chaplain or Minister shall make a representation on the subject to the Bishop.

II. As a rule, Members of the Church Committee shall be two in number; additional Members shall only be appointed in exceptional circumstances and on the recommendation of the Bishop.

III. In every station, the Chaplain, or Minister, shall nominate one Member of the Committee.

IV. The other Member or Members shall be appointed as follows :—

(*a.*) In a purely Military station, where there are European troops, the Commanding Officer of the station, if willing to act, otherwise the Military Officer next in rank, who may be so willing, shall nominate the second Member.

(*b.*) In a station where there are no European troops, (or merely a Detachment to garrison a fort, as at Lahore or Lucknow Civil Lines) the Chief Civil authority of the station, if willing to act, otherwise the Civil Officer next to him in position, shall nominate the other Member.

(*c.*) In a mixed station, where there are both European troops and a civil community, the other Members or Member of the Church Committee shall be appointed by a Committee of selection consisting of the Chief Civil and Military authorities of the Station, who may be willing to act on such Committee of selection, and a third person, to be nominated by the Chaplain, or Minister, from the non-official and Uncovenanted community. The powers of this Committee shall be strictly limited to the selection of a Member or Members of the Church Committee.

V. A Member of the Church Committee should be a member of the congregation of the Church, on the Committee of which he is nominated.

VI. The Church Committee shall be appointed annually in Easter week, except in stations where that time of the year is unsuitable. At these stations, the Bishop, on the representation of the Chaplain, or Minister, may fix another time of appointment. The Members of the past or of the previous year's Church Committee shall be eligible for reappointment.

But the Bishop and the Archdeacon, who are now ex-officio Members of the Vestries of St. Paul's and St. John's shall continue so.

VII. The Chaplain, or Minister, and Church Committee together consitute the Vestry of the Church or station.

Moreover, any Clergyman resident in a station, but not in spiritual charge of it, may be elected to serve upon the Vestry by the other Members. The Chaplain, or Minister, is Chairman of the Vestry, with a casting vote in addition to his own, unless the Bishop or Archdeacon is present.

VIII. The Vestry should meet not less than once a quarter.

IX. The Vestry will have no legal status as a corporate body and no powers beyond those specified in these rules.

X. The duties of a Member of the Church Committee shall be :—

(*a.*) To take part with the Chaplain, or Minister, in the distribution of money gathered at the offertory, in accordance

with the rubric, at the end of the communion service, due attention being paid to any particular recommendation made by the Bishop.

(*b.*) To take part also in the management and expenditure of any other Church funds, such as pew rents where these exist.

(*c.*) To share with the Minister the duty and responsibility of assigning the seats in the Church, and reserving official seats for such persons and their families as may be indicated in any order of Government.

(*d.*) To make representation to the Bishop on matters connected with the Ecclesiastical affairs of the station, to meet him or the Archdeacon on visitation (with the Chaplain or Minister) for conference on such matters, and to answer such circulars and letters of enquiry as the Bishop or Archdeacon may address to them.

(*e.*) To consult with the Chaplain, or Minister, on all matters connected with the fabric of the Church and Parsonage, if the building be public property.

(*f.*) To assist in collecting the alms of the congregation, and in drawing up an annual report of their amount and distribution, to be published to the congregation and sent to the Bishop.

(*g.*) If the Chaplain, or Minister, has left the station without making any arrangements for Divine service, or is prevented from doing so, to make such arrangements.

(*h.*) During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, or Minister, or during a vacancy, to take charge of the Church plate, books, linen, and all other property, and deliver them up with an inventory to the new Chaplain, or Minister.

XI. Should the nominee of the Chaplain (or in a mixed station, in the non-official Member to which appointment is made by the Committee of selection) vacate his office during a vacancy in the incumbency of the station or Church, the other Member or Members shall nominate a colleague or non-official Member of Committee to act provisionally till the new Chaplain or Minister arrives, who may or may not adopt the appointment.

XII. When an interpretation of any doubtful point in these Rules is required, resort is to be had to the Bishop; and all the powers here vested in the Bishop may be exercised in his absence by the Archdeacon or Commissary.

It is to be understood that the performance of the duties of the Church Committee is purely voluntary, nor is it incumbent on any person whether a servant of Government or otherwise to serve on any Church Committee or Committee of selection.

CXXV.

Circular No. 35—2189, dated 10th August 1868.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners for information.

No. 1289, *dated* 31*st July* 1868, *from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Bengal.*

In reply to your letter No. 533, dated 29th June 1868, enquiring how deputation allowance is to be calculated in cases of appointments in classes, I am directed to state that, under the terms of Rule I of the new Rules for acting allowances, the plan of calculating acting allowances on the average of classes or grades is abolished, and that the acting allowances will, under that Rule, be calculated on the pay of the grade in which the officer is acting. If the Local Government appoint an officer to act as a first class Magistrate, the acting allowance would be calculated on the pay of a first class Magistrate; but it would not be obligatory on the Local Government to appoint, say, a Joint Magistrate to act as a first class Magistrate, simply because the officer in whose place he was acting was a first class Magistrate.

2. The classes are personal, and not local. The Local Government would probably appoint a second class Magistrate to act for the first class Magistrate on leave, so far as allowances were concerned, and would appoint a Joint Magistrate to act for the second class Magistrate, although the Joint Magistrate might be sent to the station where the first class Magistrate was employed.

CXXVI.

Circular No. 36—2191, dated 10th August 1868.

GENERAL.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners.

No. 1290, *dated* 31*st July* 1868, *from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Bengal.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 534, dated 29th June 1868, enquiring whether an officer holding an officiating appointment, and taking leave under Section XVIII of the new Furlough Rules for the Covenanted

Civil Service, will, while absent, draw his acting allowance if another officer is appointed to act in his stead for the substantive incumbent.

2. In reply, I am to inform you that it was fully intended that the rule should be strictly carried out, and that acting allowances should continue to be drawn by an officer on privilege leave, even though another officer were appointed to act for him.

CXXVII.

Circular No. 13—1123, dated 13th August 1868.

JUDICIAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments for information and guidance.

No. 49—1342, dated 7th August 1868, from Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

The attention of the Governor General in Council having been recently drawn to a case in which a European, who is still in the employment of Government, was charged with having committed rape upon a Native woman, and was convicted of having used criminal force towards her, I am desired to request that instructions may be issued to the local authorities that whenever a Government official is judicially convicted of any offence, a copy of the decision should be sent to the Head of the Department in which he is employed, in order that such action in the case, as may be deemed proper, may be taken at once.

CXXVIII.

Circular No. 2—458, dated 17th August 1868.

To all Commissioners.—

FINANCIAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, copy of a Circular No. 1583, dated 10th instant, from the Supreme Government, Financial Department, ruling that charges for repairs of doors and windows, including the replacement of broken glass, in the case of any Government building occupied by Civil Officers, whether borne on the Public Works books or not, should be adjusted in the Civil Department.

No. 1583, *dated* 10*th August* 1868, *from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

With reference to Financial Circular No. 1798, dated 31st March 1868, ruling that no charge for petty construction or repairs that appertains to a building which comes within the category of Public Works, as defined in the Public Works Code, Chapter X, Section 1, Arts. 13 and 14, should be admitted in the Civil Department, however small may be its amount, the Governor General in Council observes that, as the Public Works Code lays down specifically that all petty repairs of doors and windows, including the replacement of broken glass in the case of any Government building occupied by Civil Officers, whether borne on the Public Works books or not, should be provided for by Civil Officers, the orders contained in the Financial Circular above referred to had no reference to them, but only to cases where Civil Officers incur, as is often the case, expenditure on repairs to buildings borne on the rolls of the Public Works Department, and the charges on account of which are not of the description specified in paragraphs 5 to 7, Section 1, Chapter X of Public Works Code.

CXXIX.

Circular No. 36 A—2343, dated 27th August 1868.

GENERAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments for information.

No. 1728, *dated* 11*th August* 1868, *from Under Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department.*

READ—

A letter from the Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, No. 53, dated the 23rd ultimo, enquiring "whether it is necessary that untaken leave should be cancelled by an order in the *Gazette*."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that untaken leave shall be cancelled by the authority which sanctioned it.

CXXX.

Circular No. 37—2344, dated 27th August 1868.

GENERAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments for information.

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1513, *dated 1st August* 1868.

RESOLUTION.—The rates of acting allowances for Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service and of Military Officers acting in Civil appointments having been lately revised, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient that the acting allowances of Officers of the Uncovenanted Service, acting in similar posts, should be put on the same footing. His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to resolve that when an Officer of the Uncovenanted Service acts in such posts as are held by Covenanted Civil Officers, or by Military Officers in Civil employ, they shall, in respect of acting allowances, be subject to the Rules prescribed in orders No. 534 of this Department, dated the 16th June 1868, regarding the acting allowances for Covenanted Civil Officers. With reference to Rule II of the said Rules, it will be understood that no Uncovenanted Officer will be held to be entitled to subsistence allowance in virtue of this Resolution.

2. These orders will not apply to the Civil Account Department.

CXXXI.

Circular No. 15—1236, dated 8th September 1868.

JUDICIAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners for information and guidance in continuation of No. 1—105, dated 11th February 1867.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, (Judicial),—No. 240, *under date the 27th August* 1868.

READ again the following papers regarding the execution of the decrees of British Courts in foreign States:—

Resolution No. 23, dated 31st January 1867.
Circulars Nos. 74 and 75, dated 10th April 1867.

READ also the following replies to the above-mentioned Circulars:—

* * * * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council observes that the object aimed at by the Resolution of the 31st of January 1867, which was forwarded to all Governments, Administrations, Departments, and Agencies, was to give facilities for the execution of the decrees of Civil

tribunals obtained by British subjects in our own territory, by enlisting the influence of the several political authorities with the Princes and the Chiefs of Native States to which the debtor had absconded, or in which he was possessed of property.

2. It then appeared that several political officers objected to the Resolution in question, and the subject again came under the consideration of the Government on the 10th of April 1867.

3. On that occasion the Governor General in Council explained the broad principle under which the decrees of Courts of one nation or country are recognized by the Courts of another country, and the Government declared its opinion that there was no reason why this just and equitable principle should not be recognized in India. The Governor General in Council next proceeded to modify and explain the Resolution of the 31st of January preceding, by proposing more specific rules for the guidance of the political authorities, and by inviting their opinions on this important question. The rules, it may be stated, comprised the following provisions:—

I.—Where there were regular Courts in Native States, the holder of a decree obtained from a British tribunal was himself to apply to such Native Courts for the execution of his decree.

II.—Where there were no regular Courts, the decree-holder was to bring the decree to the notice of the Native ruler, through the political representative of the British Government, who was to recommed to the Native Chief or Prince that effect should be given to the decree in whatever way the system of administering justice in such State would permit.

III.—The practice of reciprocity in execution of decrees between our own and Native tribunals was, if possible, to be adopted.

4. The replies to the Circular above-mentioned of the 10th of April, inviting opinions and suggestions, have been received and have been fully considered by the Government of India in Council.

5. The opinions of the experienced officers consulted on this question differ considerably, both as to the propriety of issuing the proposed instructions, and as to the possibility of attaining the end which the Government had in contemplation.

6. The Governor General in Council sees no reason whatever to question the soundness and equity of the principle laid down in the Circular of the 10th April 1867, nor does he cease to hope that, in process of time, regular tribunals may gradually be established in all important Native States, which shall eventually secure the confidence of suitors, which shall be reliable

instruments for the execution of the decrees of British tribunals, and which, in their turn, shall deliver decrees such as would, in ordinary cases, be respected by our own Judges.

7. But looking to the weighty objections urged by several able and experienced officers to the adoption of the second provision of the Circular in question, to the inexpediency of subjecting Native Princes and Chiefs to the constant official pressure of the British representatives, to the irritation and complications to which such a course might possibly give rise, and to the probability that, in the end, the legitimate influence of high Civil or Military Officers may be weakened or diverted from its proper scope, the Government of India is not prepared to insist on carrying out the instructions which it had previously contemplated in the interest of honest and successful suitors. In future, then, all administrations and political representatives of the British Government will be guided solely by the following instructions:—

8. The rule contemplated for cases and States where regular tribunals exist will still be maintained. Holders of decrees obtained in British tribunals must present them themselves, or by their lawfully-constituted agents, for execution before such tribunals, without in any way invoking the aid or relying on the influence of the British representative. The question of reciprocity in the execution of decrees is one which the tribunals of the respective Governments must decide.

9. Where there are no regular tribunals, the political representative will, as a general rule, abstain from putting any pressure on, or using his influence with, the Chief or the Durbar, in order to the execution of a decree obtained in British territory.

10. Nor ought this determination to inflict any real hardship on claimants who successfully have resorted to our Courts for redress.

11. In many cases where large sums of money are claimed from debtors resident in British territory, such persons, if they abscond into Native States, leave either property or partners behind them in the said British territory, against whom execution may at once be taken out; and, in all cases, where plaintiffs apprehend that a defaulting debtor may abscond, or may convey away his property, the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, regarding the attachment of property while a suit is pending, afford to all litigants, who are properly alive to their rights and position during litigation, a fair and adequate security against eventual loss by evasion or default.

12. There may occur, however, the Governor General in Council observes, some flagrant cases in which a defaulting and absconding debtor possesses large means within the limits of Native territories, in which the default and evasion may be

marked by acts of gross fraud and flagrant dishonesty, and in which, by deceit or artifice, he may have reduced the honest creditor to ruin, or have left him without the slightest prospect of redress; and there may be other peculiar circumstances which, in the judgment of the political officer, might render interposition on his part expedient.

13. In such cases the representative of the British power may, when applied to, most properly use his discretion in pointing out to the Chief and the Durbar the special circumstances which render intervention desirable, and may urge them to compel the defaulter to discharge his liabilities. In cases of remarkable difficulty or doubt, the political authority may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to Government for orders before taking any action.

14. But it must be clearly understood that these cases will form the exception and not the rule, and that the political authority will only adopt this course when he is fully satisfied that the case is distinguished by exceptional circumstances, and that the claimant has been the victim of fraud and trickery, and has, practically, no other means of obtaining his rights.

15. In such marked cases, the Governor General in Council does not doubt that the moral influence and advice of the British official may be properly exerted, and that the Durbar will recognize the propriety of insisting that the evading debtor shall come to some satisfactory arrangement with his creditors.

16. The Resolution of the 31st of January is hereby cancelled, and all officers will henceforth be guided by the principles as above laid down.

CXXXII.

Circular No. 42—2498, dated 10th September 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Circulates Resolution of Government of India, in the Financial Department, authorizing the Accountant General of Bombay to issue Last Pay and Last Pay Certificates to officers in civil employ proceeding on leave to Europe from other Presidencies and Provinces.

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2130, *dated* 28*th August* 1868.

READ—

A letter from the Accountant General, Bengal, No. 787, dated the 20th ultimo, and enclosures, proposing that the Accountant General, Bombay, should be authorized to issue Last Pay and Last Pay Certificates to officers on leave passing through Bombay from other Presidencies or Provinces on their way to Europe on their producing—

1*st*.—A copy of the order granting them leave.

2*nd*.—A certificate of their average salary during past three years and their past leave from the Account Office in which their salaries have hitherto been audited.

3*rd*—A certificate in the following form from the Collector in whose district they have last served :—"This is to certify that A. B. has received his salary from this treasury at the rate of Rs. per mensem, less deductions as shown below, up to the , and to no later date, and that he made over charge of his office on the noon of the ."

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Accountant General, Bombay, to issue Last Pay and Last Pay Certificates to officers in civil employ proceeding on leave to Europe *viâ* Bombay from other Presidencies and Provinces. As regards the documents, on the production of which their pay and certificate are to be issued, His Excellency in Council observes that the officers in other Presidencies or Provinces who will proceed to England on leave *viâ* Bombay are—

First.—Those who are serving in the metropolis of their Presidency or Province, *i. e.*, at the same station with the Accountant or Deputy Accountant General who audits their salaries.

Second.—Those who are serving in the interior of their Presidency or Province, but will have to pass on their way to Bombay, through the station of the Accountant or Deputy Accountant General who audits their salaries.

Third.—Those who are not posted at, and will not have to pass through, the Accountant or Deputy Accountant General's station.

An absentee of the first or second class should be required to produce a Last Pay Certificate in the usual form from the Accountant or Deputy Accountant General of the presidency or province in which he was serving. An absentee of the 3rd class should produce a copy of the order granting him leave, a Last Pay Certificate in the form proposed by the Accountant General, Bengal, from the District Officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a certificate from the Accountant or Deputy Accountant General of his presidency or province furnishing all the information which is usually given in a Last Pay Certificate, with the exception of the nature and period of the leave on which he is absent at the time, the date on which he made over charge of his office, and the date

up to which he has drawn pay, which will be given in the District officer's certificate, and the copy of the order above referred to.

CXXXIII.

Circular No. 43—2513, dated 12th September 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards copy of Resolution of the Government of India, No 3632, dated 5th instant, regarding principle to be followed by Local Governments in assigning allowances for the charge of Central Jails and Lunatic Asylums.

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2016, *dated 24th August* 1868.

READ the undermentioned papers:—

Notification No. 3276, issued from this Department on the 24th December 1867, publishing a Resolution passed in the Home Department deciding, *inter alia*, that the amount of the salary of a Medical Officer in charge of a Central Jail or a Lunatic Asylum will depend on the number of prisoners or patients the Jail or Asylum is built to contain.

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 2542, dated 15th June 1868, forwarding a copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Government of Fort Saint George, reporting that the Medical Officer in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Trichinopoly has been refused an allowance for that charge because the average number of patients in the Asylum was only four and a half, and requesting that Local Governments may be allowed a discretion in applying the General Order of the 18th December 1867, assigning specific salaries to Medical Officers for certain extra charges on the understanding that the maximum salary fixed by the Government of India is not exceeded.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the proceedings of the Government of Fort Saint George.

2. With respect to the discretion asked for, in applying the General Order of 18th December 1867, the Governor General in Council observes that, by a Resolution in the Home Department, No. 38-1074-85, dated 29th June 1868, the order of 18th December 1867 has been modified to the extent of directing that the ordinary average of prisoners in a Jail should be used as a guide by the Local Governments as to the class under which each Jail shall be placed.

3. With regard to the allowances for Central Jails and Lunatic Asylums, the Governor General in Council empowers Local Governments to exercise a similar discretion on the same principle.

CXXXIV.

Circular No. 45—2551, dated 16th September 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information, proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 59, dated 8th September 1868, forwarding revised Rules for Burial-grounds, and requests particular attention to Rules XIII and XVII.

No. 59-511.

Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Ecclesiastical,)—under date the 8th September 1868.

READ AGAIN—

The Revised Rules for Burial-Grounds in the Diocese of Calcutta issued on the 4th July 1864.

READ ALSO—

Communication from the Military Department, No. 199, dated 10th ultimo, recommending the issue of an order required previous notice of an intended burial to be sent to the Chaplain in charge of the Burial Ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge.

Letter to the Archdeacon, No. 410, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding for opinion draft Rules to give effect to the above suggestion.

Letter from the Archdeacon, dated the 10th instant, conveying the Lord Bishop's approval of the Rule in question.

RESOLUTION.—A new Rule to the above effect should be added as Rule IV of the Revised Burial Ground Rules of July 1864, which will now run as follows:—

Rules for Burial Grounds in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I. The Chaplain of the Station has the care of the General Cemetery, points out to the proper officer when the walls need repairing, weeds, grass, or jungle clearing away, and the remains of decayed tombs removing. It is his duty to see that the Cemetery is kept in proper order. In the absence of the Chaplain, the officer who repairs the walls has the care of the Cemetery.

N. B.—These Rules apply, in places where there is no Chaplain, to Ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and to any other Clergymen who are appointed to the charge of English congregations, and also receive part of their salary from Government.

II. The Chowkeedar in charge is on the Church Establishment, and is paid by Government through the Chaplain, by whom he is appointed or dismissed.

III. The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services, using always the service of

the Church of England. In all Military Stations a portion of the Cemetery is set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations. Also, if there are one or more bodies of Christians at a station not of the Church of England, nor of the Church of Rome, a portion of the Cemetery is to be appropriated for their joint use, should they desire it. These portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the Cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and are to be added to the existing Cemetery, or reserved from it, according as the Cemetery has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The whole Cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall *(see Government Order, Public Works Department, 12th April* 1861*)*, to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the Chaplain for the purposes already specified in Rule I.—*(See letter from Government of India to Archdeacon, No.* 648, *dated April 4th,* 1861.*)* The key should be kept by the Chowkeedar under the Chaplain's direction, that access to the ground may be readily obtained by the several parties concerned.

IV. Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged. At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the Burial Ground, or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge. The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain, or officer in charge of the Cemetery. Such Chaplain or officer will, if he think the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order, stopping the burial, being passed if necessary.

V. The Chaplain has the power, with the advice of the Executive Engineer or officer who repairs the walls, to appoint and remove, if necessary, a person as undertaker, who will contract for the digging and filling in of all graves, and building brick or masonry graves, up to the level of the ground, at rates to be decided upon by the Chaplain and Executive Officer in conformity with any scale which may already be in use in the regiment at the station.

VI. Till a suitable person can be found to take this office, or during a vacancy in the office, the Executive Engineer or the Magistrate, or other Civil Officer of the District, is to be asked to appoint some man of his own establishment to take the duty temporarily.

VII. The undertaker shall engage, if the Chaplain think it necessary, to have one or more graves and coffins always ready in case of sudden emergencies, and the graves kept

covered by a frame-work of boards provided from the Executive Engineer's Department, and to have the graves dug at least six feet deep where it is practicable. The name and residence of the undertaker and his scale of charges are to be posted up at the entrance of the Cemetery for the information of the public. He is to keep a plan of the Church of England portion of the Cemetery, with references written upon it to a book in which the names of parties entered are recorded; this plan and book being kept with the Church Registers.

VIII. Monuments may be erected by any party, with or without the services of the appointed undertaker. The Chaplain must approve of the inscription, and also of the dimensions of any monument to be erected in the Church of England portion of the Cemetery. The dimensions must not be so large as to occupy much space. Brick monuments are to be discouraged as soon coming to decay in this country; stone or even wooden ones are much to be preferred; also *pucka* monuments over *kutcha* graves are prohibited, as they almost invariably fall in during some following rainy season. The inscription should be submitted for approval before it is cut, as parties have been known to become liable to great expense by neglecting this precaution.

IX. The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing; and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall, by the Government officer.

X. Every reasonable effort should be made by the Chaplain, not only to keep the Cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends, by suggesting appropriate designs for monuments, and by planting the ground with suitable trees. The money procured by the sale of the grass may be laid out in such improvements.

XI. The Cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept by the undertaker being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical Record Book of the Station, and also in the Engineer's Office.

XII. It is desirable that Officers Commanding Regiments or Detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest Civil Officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation.

XIII. At stations where there is no Chaplain or other Clergyman in the pay of Government, the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, and at out-stations any subordinate officer to be nominated by him, will have charge of the Cemetery and see that it is kept in proper order and repair.

XIV. The Chowkeedar of the Cemetery in such stations will be appointed or dismissed by the officer in charge, and will be paid by the Government through him.

XV. The Chowkeedar will keep the key of the Cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge.

XVI. The officer in charge of the Cemetery will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX., with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions, which are to be forwarded to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction is obtained.

XVII. Commissioners of Divisions should inspect Cemeteries thus placed under the care of Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the Local Government any instances of Cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder. These Cemeteries are, however, as much subject to the visitations and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon as those at Military and other Stations to which Chaplains and Ministers in the pay of Government are appointed.

XVIII. Commissioners are also authorized to visit Cemeteries under the care of Chaplains and other Ministers, to make suggestions to the Clergymen in charge, and, if deemed necessary, to report to the Archdeacon regarding their condition.

XIX. The above Rules do not apply to the Presidency Cemeteries, which have Rules of their own.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

* * * * *

CXXXV.

Circular No. 46—2579, dated 18th September 1868.

GENERAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments for information.

Copy of letter No. 2003, dated 26th August 1868, from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

In reply to Mr. Fink's letter No. 59, dated the 5th instant, I am desired to state that, if, after two instalments of privilege leave have been taken, any balance still remains untaken, such balance will not be allowed to be taken as a third instalment of the same leave, but will be added to, and dealt with as part of, any future privilege leave that may accrue.

2. Thus, in the case put in the letter under reply, an officer being entitled to three months' privilege leave on the 1st September 1868, may, at the discretion of the Local Government, take an instalment of one month from that date, and a second instalment of one month from the 1st April 1869. The balance remaining, of one month, may be added to the fresh privilege leave which will accrue on the 1st October, 1869.* Two months' privilege leave will on that date then be due to the officer, and will be dealt with in all respects as if it were all new privilege leave, *e. g.*, it may be taken in one or two instalments.

* Eleven months from the expiry of the first instalment of the previous leave, omitting the month of April—the period of the second instalment.

3. If, instead of taking the second instalment in April 1869, the officer took no further instalment before the 1st September 1869, then the two months' balance would similarly be added to, and be dealt with as part of the fresh privilege which would accrue on that date.

4. Although, theoretically, privilege leave may be divided as above shown, yet it is entirely within the discretion of the Local Governments to allow or disallow such division in view of the necessities and convenience of the public service.

CXXXVI.

Circular No. 3—383, dated 22nd September 1868.

To all Commissioners.

EDUCATIONAL.

Forwards, for information, copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 61-542, dated 17th instant, intimating that the Government agrees to contribute an equivalent of the sum collected from private subscriptions as a building and foundation fund for the establishment of schools for European and Eurasian children.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government, Punjab,—No. 61-542, *dated 17th September* 1868.

Under the rule laid down in paragraph 15 of Lord Canning's Minute dated the 19th October 1860, on the subject of the establishment of schools for European and Eurasian children, the Government agrees to contribute an equivalent of the sum collected from private subscriptions as a building and foundation fund for such schools.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council requests that, in all cases in which building grants are sanctioned in accordance with this rule, the amounts may invariably be provided from the Public Works Department Budget allotment, whether the work is actually executed by that Department or not.

CXXXVII.

Circular No. 48—2632, dated 24th September 1868.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, for information and guidance.

GENERAL.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 62-540, *dated* 18*th September* 1868.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 233-237, dated the 20th April, 1868, on the subject of Ecclesiastical fees in India.

Read also the following replies to the above Resolution :—

From Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated 23rd April.
" " " " 15th May.
From Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 2005, dated 30th April.
" " " Punjab, No. 1284, dated 6th May.
" " " Bengal, " 2606, " 27th May.
" " " Bombay, " 108, " 9th July.
" " " Madras, " 156, " 22nd July.

RESOLUTION.—In April last a proposition submitted by the Archdeacon of Calcutta for establishing a system of fees for brick-lined graves in burial grounds drew the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the general question of Ecclesiastical fees, and it was considered desirable to introduce a uniform scale in the three dioceses in India. The Local Governments and Ecclesiastical authorities were accordingly invited to give their opinion on the following proposals :—

I.—To abolish all fees for performance of the rite of baptism or burial, and on all registrations of these offices;

II.—To establish an uniform scale of payment for searching registers, and making copies thereof;

III.—To charge for burials the actual cost of preparing the grave, and on masonry graves, a special fee for keeping the burial ground in order: this special fee might, perhaps, be still further restricted to cases in which a monument, other than a simple head-stone, was erected;

IV.—To make the charge for a faculty to erect a monument in a church uniformly Rs. 50, to be spent in charity.

V.—To abolish all fees on erecting monuments in the Mofussil, unless for the purpose noted in Rule III, where such fees are now levied in the Presidency towns, any sum taken beyond that necessary for the purpose indicated in the latter part of Rule III might be expended for charitable purposes.

2. All the authorities consulted agree in thinking that no fee should be levied for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, except that the Bombay Government would allow a small fee when a church is specially opened for a baptism; and the Government of Madras is of opinion that, in order to compensate the Chaplains for loss of income owing to the abolition of these fees, the sums levied on the erection of monuments in churches and burial grounds should be assigned to them.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal does not think any compensation necessary on account of the loss of these fees, as they have only been levied in the Presidency towns, and as it is in contemplation to provide houses for the Presidency Chaplains, His Excellency the Governor General in Council concurs in the Lieutenant-Governor's view. It is, moreover, probable that, if houses are given to Chaplains in Calcutta, a similar concession will have to be made to the Chaplains in the other Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council, therefore, thinks that no compensation will be necessary anywhere, and directs the abolition of the levy of fees on baptisms and burials.

4. As to marriage fees, the only alteration proposed was, that it should be laid down as a rule that no fee should be charged for a marriage after publication of banns. All the Local Governments and Ecclesiastical authorities agree with this proposal. The Bishop of Calcutta, however, proposes to charge a fee of Rs. 10 in addition to the fee for Surrogate's license, on all marriages by license, except military marriages.

He also proposes that the fee for the Surrogate's license should be fixed at Rs. 50 for the whole diocese. His Excellency in Council does not see any objection to either of these proposals, but directs that the sum of Rs. 10 should be fixed as the maximum rate of the proposed additional fee.

5. The proposals for the establishment of a uniform scale of payment for searching registers and making copies thereof, is approved by all the authorities consulted. His Excellency in Council, accordingly, directs that the fee authorized by Act V of 1865, for searching registers kept under that Act, *viz.*, one rupee for the first year,* and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, and one rupee for the certificate, may be adopted as the general sanctioned rate for all certificates,—soldiers, sailors, and non-commissioned and petty officers being, as heretofore, exempted from payment. His Excellency in Council further directs that the fees under this head should be assigned to the clerk.

* *i. e.*, any one year designated by the applicant.

6. It is agreed on all hands, that the charge for masonry graves should be fixed independent of the actual charge for making a grave. The Governer General in Council is of opinion that one rupee for every square foot of ground occupied by the grave will not be excessive—no fraction under half a foot being charged for, and would fix this rate for adoption in all the dioceses in India.

7. It was proposed that the fees levied on masonry graves should be spent in keeping the burial ground in order. An exception must be made to this rule as regards Calcutta and the city of Bombay, where the fees go to re-pay Government the cost of buying the ground, but in this instance the Government will pay for keeping the burial ground in order from the general revenues.

8. As to the charge for making graves, it is clear that no limit, unless one for the most part needlessly high, can be fixed. The matter may be left, as at present, to be locally settled by the undertakers or the sextons, but no *fees* should be charged as are now charged at Bombay.

9. It now remains to decide the question of fees on monuments in churches and burial grounds. In burial grounds, a fee of double the sum placed on a masonry grave may, as suggested by the Bishop of Calcutta, be levied. This should be credited to the fund for keeping up the burial ground. If there is any excess, the Chaplain may spend it in charity. In Calcutta (and at the other Presidency towns if it be found requisite) the fee should be credited to Government, until outlay in buying the ground is repaid.

10. As regards monuments in churches, His Excellency in Council observes that Lords Dalhousie and Canning fixed the fee for a faculty in the Calcutta diocese at Rs. 50, to be spent

in charity. The Registrar of that diocese is, however, in the habit of charging Rs. 50 in the case of non-Government churches, and appropriating the amount to himself. This was certainly never contemplated by the Government, and hereafter on another incumbency should not be allowed. It is true the Government has nothing to do with private churches, but the Registrar is a Government servant, and it is evident from the tone of the old correspondence that it was never understood that this source of income remained to him.

11. The Madras Government suggests that the fee for monuments in churches, which is now Rs. 175, should be reduced to Rs. 75, and given to the Chaplain. In Bombay the fee is Rs. 50, and it is proposed to increase it. In that Presidency, the Chaplains in the Presidency town get some portion of the fees, and in the Mofussil a quarter of the fees. The Registrar of the diocese also gets a share. The Local Government therefore, proposes that compensation should be given to the Presidency Chaplains and the Registrar.

12. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would settle this point by assimilating the practice both at Madras and Bombay to the Bengal practice, if residences be provided for the Presidency Chaplains at those places. The Registrar at Bombay may continue to draw his share of the fees, but on a vacancy occurring in the appointment, the practice should cease. The amount of the fee may be fixed at Rs. 75 for the three dioceses.

CXXXVIII.

Circular No. 49—2694, dated 3rd October 1868.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

Requests that in future every officer appointed to officiate in another appointment, as well as every officer proceeding on or returning from leave, or leaving his station on transfer to another, whether on promotion or otherwise, will report immediately, direct to this office, the dates of assuming and relinquishing charge, or departure from and arrival at his station.

CXXXIX.

Circular No. 50—2712, dated 5th October 1868.

To all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Civil Surgeons.

GENERAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance, extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 130, dated 10th September, relative to the duties of Sanitary Commissioners and their Office Establishments.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary,)—No. 130, *dated* 10*th September* 1868.

Read again—

Resolution No. 84-1294 to No. 84-1303, dated the 12th December 1867, on the subject of the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners for Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Oudh, Assam, and British Burmah.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 9-681 to No. 9-688, dated the 12th February 1868, giving an outline of the duties proposed to be entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioners, and calling for opinions on the subject, and also requesting the submission of Tabular Statements showing the Office Establishments that may be considered necessary for carrying out the scheme.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of the 12th February:—

* * * * * *

Read further—

An Office memorandum No. 290, dated 28th May, from the Military Department, forwarding, for disposal, certain papers relative to a proposal for the interchange of proceedings between the various Sanitary Commissioners.

RESOLUTION.—In determining the nature of the duties to be discharged by the new Sanitary Commissioners, it must be remembered that these appointments were created solely for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the people. Considering the magnitude and the difficulty of the task to be undertaken, the supervision of the public health will, the Governor General in Council thinks, take up all the time and tax all the energy and ability of the Sanitary Commissioners. It may, therefore, be assumed that these officers should not be called on to undertake any work which is not intimately associated with the special objects for which they were appointed; that they should not have transferred to them any duty now performed by others, unless that duty is unmistakeably one which more properly belongs to them; and that their work should be so arranged as to prevent, as far as practicable, all possibility of collision between them and other officials.

2. Under this aspect, the Governor General in Council considers that the sketch of rules circulated for the consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations, with the orders of the 12th February, requires some modification.

3. His Excellency in Council now proposes only to lay down some general instructions with the object of attaining a certain amount of uniformity of system: all further details will be disposed of as the Local Governments and Administrations may think best. In paragraph 14 of the orders of the 12th February, it was suggested that the Sanitary Commissioners, while having no control over jails, dispensaries and vaccination, should visit in the course of their tours all jails, dispensaries and hospitals, as well as all other public institutions, and remark on their sanitary condition. On mature consideration, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that this is *not* advisable. The jails and dispensaries have already their responsible heads. Official inspections by the Sanitary Commissioners could not fail to divide responsibility and weaken authority, while the comments made on these institutions by the Sanitary Commissioners might lead to acrimonious and unprofitable correspondence. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that Sanitary Commissioners shall be held to have no duties connected with the management of jails and dispensaries, or with the operations of the Vaccination Department, or any institution under the control of the heads of other Departments. It is by no means intended that the Sanitary Commissioners should not visit and make themselves acquainted with the sanitary condition of such institutions, but merely that they should exercise no official interference with them. The case of Oudh is an exception to this rule, as in this Province, under special arrangements, the Sanitary Commissioner is also *ex-officio* Inspector of Jails and Dispensaries.

4. The Governments of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces not only wish that the Sanitary Commissioner should be Inspector General of Dispensaries, relieving the Inspector General of Prisons of the duty, but the latter Government further proposes that the whole of the Civil Medical Establishments should be placed under the Sanitary Commissioner, who should be appointed Under Secretary to the Government. A similar plan has been recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. As no other appointment which the Sanitary Commissioner could hold would so completely occupy his time and divert his attention from his own proper work as the medical supervision of a whole Province, the Governor General in Council does not consider that it will be advisable to add this to the Sanitary Commissioner's duties. The question of how the administration of the Civil Medical Department of each Local Government and Administration can best be conducted, is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

5. The instructions contained in paragraph 17 of the previous orders, that the Sanitary Commissioners should prepare a carefully digested report of their proceedings quarterly for submission to the Local Governments within a month of the close of each quarter, have been objected to, on the ground that the labor of preparing these reports would be considerable, and that it is doubtful whether they would serve any useful purpose. On the whole, His Excellency in Council thinks that an annual report, as concise and short as possible, will be sufficient. But all questions requiring the immediate attention of the Local Governments should be submitted for orders without delay.

6. In paragraph 11 of the Circular it was proposed that the Sanitary Commissioner should keep a watch over the food-supplies within his jurisdiction, and take early note of any anticipated deficiencies in the agricultural out-turn. Exception has been taken to this rule by some of the Local Governments and Administrations, and the Governor General in Council, on a re-consideration of the matter, thinks that the work more properly belongs to the district officers, and should not be imposed on the Sanitary Commissioners.

7. In other respects the Local Governments generally concur in the views which have been expressed by the Government of India. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, however, supporting the opinion of the local Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Smith, believes that the task sketched in the Circular of the 12th February is difficult, if not impracticable, and suggests "the absolute necessity of reducing to reasonable limits the points to which a solitary Sanitary Commissioner, appointed over a country as large as France, should address himself in the first instance." Dr. Smith objects in particular to having anything to do with the registration of births and deaths, and proposes that this should form the work of a special Department. His Excellency in Council admits that the circumstances of Bengal are to a certain extent peculiar, and he does not wish that the duty of superintending this registration shall be made over to the Sanitary Commissioner, if the Local Government consider that some other arrangement is preferable. Although it may not be possible at present to carry out the system of registering births and deaths to its full extent in every Province, something at least should be done towards attaining this very important object. Where it may not yet be advisable to embrace the whole population, the collection of vital statistics should be commenced in all the large towns without delay. There can be no doubt that, without a good system of registration of births and deaths, sanitary knowledge can make little progress. It will be left to the several Local Governments and Administrations to work out their own schemes according to the means at their disposal. The circumstances of the various Provinces are so different that it is

impossible to lay down any general rules. But the Government of India must again urge forcibly on the Local Governments the great importance of the question.

8. There are a few other questions connected with this subject which require notice. The Government of the Punjab proposes that its Sanitary Commissioner should not only be *ex-officio* Member of all Municipal Committees, but of Cantonment Committees also. It is certainly very desirable that he should be a member of all Municipal Committees, for the greater portion of his work will lie in towns; but his duties are already sufficient without being supplemented by any duties connected with Cantonments. These latter are moreover provided with Military Sanitary Officers, and the interference of the Civil Sanitary Commissioner may lead to conflicts of opinion, which had better be avoided. Accordingly, Sanitary Commissioners should not exercise any official supervision over Military Cantonments, although they will of course be entitled to visit them and make themselves acquainted with their sanitary condition.

9. In many cases lock hospitals have been established and measures have been taken for the prevention of venereal diseases, not only among the troops, but among the civil population of the towns in the vicinity of Military Cantonments. There is usually no possibility of controlling these diseases among the troops, unless constant and vigilant attention be also paid to the subject outside the Cantonment boundaries. The Governor General in Council considers that there is no duty which will more properly fall upon the Sanitary Commissioners than the duty of supervising measures taken for the purpose of guarding the European soldiers against the dangers to which they are thus exposed, and which cannot be met by any amount of care exercised within the limits of the Cantonments alone. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Local Governments and Administrations will never allow this most important subject to be lost sight of, and he thinks that there will be no better practical test of the efficiency of a Sanitary Commissioner than the success or failure of the measures which are taken for the prevention of these diseases.

10. The nature of the connection of the Sanitary Commissioners with Civil Surgeons remains to be defined. Civil Surgeons are subordinate in their several departments to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Inspector General of Dispensaries. Without actually placing these officers, who have been already declared to be the health officers of their districts, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, His Excellency in Council depends upon their giving that officer their fullest co-operation and assistance. The exact amount of authority to be exercised over Civil Surgeons by the Sanitary Commissioner is a matter which may be left to the Local Governments to decide. What-

ever arrangements, however, be adopted, the authority of the Sanitary Commissioner should be, as far as possible, confined to requiring the Civil Surgeons to furnish certain information on matters affecting the public health.

11. Nothing was said in the Circular of the 12th February as to the relations between the new Sanitary Commissioners and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The subject is, however, one of importance. It is desirable to strengthen, as far as possible, the means of the Local Governments in judging of the propriety in doubtful cases of the recommendations made by their sanitary officers. The Governor General in Council has already heard, in more than one case, of the issue of orders and circulars, which must be most irritating to the people, and which, instead of doing good, would, in a sanitary point of view, probably do harm. It is very desirable to prevent the issue of such circulars until they have been carefully considered by the highest sanitary authority. There is little fear of the Sanitary Commissioners wanting energy. The danger rather is that their zeal may outstrip their judgment, and that they may urge changes and reforms much more quickly than the people can understand or appreciate. Any rash attempt to force on improvements which are extremely distasteful to the people, would not only fail to accomplish the object in view, but might be productive of results highly objectionable and even dangerous politically. There is no sanitary authority which can exercise any check upon the recommendations of the local sanitary officers, except the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and he can afford the necessary amount of supervision without in any way interfering with the full authority which the Governor General in Council desires to leave to the Local Governments. It is desirable, on other grounds, that the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India should obtain the fullest information regarding the public health of each Province. Possessed of all available information relative to the sanitary condition of the civil population, the Native army, and the prisoners in jails, he should always be in a position to give to the Government of India the best opinion regarding many matters of importance affecting the health of the European troops. The new sanitary officers will have nothing to do with Military Cantonments. The Central Sanitary Authority should, therefore, be able to utilize and apply for the benefit of the European soldiers the information and experience derived from a knowledge of what is going on among the general population.

12. Whenever a Sanitary Commissioner thinks it necessary that any general instructions or circulars referring to matters of considerable sanitary importance should be issued, he should invariably, except in cases of real emergency, of which the Local Government or Administration will be the judge, ask the opinion of the Sanitary Commissioner with the

Government of India on his proposals before submitting them to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. In judging of the propriety of such recommendations, the Local Governments will thus have the benefit of the opinion of the Imperial Sanitary Officer, as well as that of their own sanitary advisers. It will of course rest with the Local Governments or Administrations, in case of a difference of opinion between the two authorities, to adopt whichever view they think best. Under this system the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will, in fact, be the adviser of the Local Governments and Administrations also. No circulars or orders should ever be issued by the local Sanitary Commissioners, except under express authority given in each separate case by the Local Governments and Administrations.

13. The local Sanitary Commissioners will be entirely subordinate to the Local Governments and Administrations and to no other authority, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India will have no power to issue to them any instructions of his own. But it is necessary that the latter officer should at all times receive complete information on every matter of sanitary interest, and he will be authorized to apply direct to the local Sanitary Commissioners for such statistics and information as he may require, and which it is in their power to supply. If in any case they are unable to furnish what has been asked for, they should explain the reasons to the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, or if necessary, refer to the Local Government or Administration under which they may be serving with the view of obtaining the necessary information, if possible.

14. Each Sanitary Commissioner should furnish annually to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate, a report containing information of all matters of importance affecting the public health of the Province which have come to his notice during the past year. With this exception, no reports or proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioners should ordinarily be published by the Local Governments. Any special reports regarding the outbreak of epidemic disease or other matters of importance, should be immediately sent by the local Sanitary Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. When orders have been passed upon them by the Local Government, copies of these should be forwarded for the information of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, either by the Local Government or by the Local Sanitary Commissioner, as may be most convenient. Everything of general interest will appear in the preceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and these will be published and circulated.

15. Briefly stated, the duties of the local Sanitary Commissioners under this revised plan will be as follows, *viz.*:—

(1.)—To ascertain the existing sanitary condition of the country under their charge, and suggest measures for its improvement;

(2.)—To advise Local Governments and Administrations in matters concerning the public health;

(3.)—To collect information as to the unusual prevalence of any particular disease or diseases in any particular locality, and to suggest measures for their removal; and to supervise measures for the prevention of veneral disease in the neighbourhood of Military Cantonments;

(4.)—In case of any unusual visitation, to proceed to the spot, endeavor to trace its source, and aid in carrying out remedial measures;

(5.)—To examine all localities in which cholera, fevers, and similar diseases are endemic or localized, and propose means for removing them;

(6.)—To assist in organizing, as well as circumstances will allow, a proper system of registration of births and deaths, unless this duty be entrusted by the Local Government to some other officer;

(7.)—To prepare a medical topography of their respective Provinces;

(8.)—To submit to Local Governments and Administrations a carefully digested annual report of their proceedings, and, in case of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, to forward early reports of all their proceedings;

(9.)—To furnish the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner with copies of their reports, and generally to keep him informed on all matters of sanitary importance.

16. The propriety of appointing the Sanitary Commissioners to be Under-Secretaries to the Local Governments and Administrations is advocated by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. But the plan has already been disapproved by the Secretary of State, and the Governor General in Council does not consider it necessary to request its re-consideration.

17. The Resident at Hyderabad proposes to alter the arrangement under which the sanitary duties in Berar are to be performed by the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to have a separate officer for Berar, who would perform the duties of Inspector of Prisons and Superintendent of Vaccination, as well as those of Sanitary Commissioner, "rather than to append the Province in each of the three cases to the charge of the corresponding officers in the Central Provinces." If such an arrangement can, as the Resident believes, be carried out with very trifling additional expense, it might probably be adopted with advantage. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces will be consulted on this point.

18. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Government of India, does not provide for the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner for Mysore. But a copy of the circular of the 12th February was, by a clerical error, forwarded to the Commissioner, and Mr. Bowring has submitted for sanction certain arrangements that he would propose to make for the performance of the sanitary duties in the Mysore territory. But he does not anticipate any good results from those arrangements. The end proposed to be attained by the nomination of a Sanitary Commissioner can, in his opinion, be as well secured by the Local Municipal Com-

mittees, acting under the guidance of the Deputy Superintendent and Divisional Medical Officers. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council does not think it necessary to consider at present the propriety of appointing a Sanitary Commissioner for Mysore.

19. It now remains to consider the question of the Office Establishment, travelling allowance, and Office-rent to be assigned to the several Sanitary Commissioners. Considering the nature of the duties entrusted to the Sanitary Commissioners, the Governor General in Council does not think that the Office work will be heavy. Experience alone can, however, show what establishments are actually necessary for them. For the present, the establishment asked for by the Government of the North-Western Provinces (Rs. 240 a month) seems to be reasonable. The same amount may be allowed for Bengal, but less costly establishments should be sufficient for the other Provinces. No sufficient reason has been shown for allowing the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal, as has been proposed.

20. Office-rent ought not to be allowed, unless under very exceptional circumstances when no accommodation can be found in any of the existing Government buildings.

21. As regards travelling allowance, the various Sanitary Commissioners will be allowed to draw, when travelling, 8 annas a mile by road, and 3 annas by rail, and Rs. 4 per day during halts, provided that the sum charged for each halt shall not exceed Rs. 50. The papers will be referred to the Financial Department for final orders on the points noticed in this and the two preceding paragraphs.

22. The Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India also requires to be placed on a better footing. It has been the opinion of some authorities that the maintenance of this Office will be unnecessary, now that separate Sanitary Commissioners have been appointed for each Province; so far from this being the case, the Governor General in Council is convinced that it will become one of greater importance than before, and that it may be considerably improved in efficiency and usefulness.

23. Accurate statistics of mortality and disease form the basis of sanitary science, and are the only index of its progress. Our knowledge of facts bearing upon these subjects in India is unfortunately very limited at present. The Tables of Dr. Bryden, Statistical Officer, Indian Medical Department, which have hitherto been appended to the Annual Sanitary Reports, are the most valuable data possessed by the Government of India regarding the sanitary condition of the British and Native Armies and the Jails of the Bengal Presidency. It is of the greatest importance that these Tables should be continued. But the unsatisfactory position which Dr. Bryden now

occupies should be ameliorated. He is required to prepare returns showing the sickness and mortality among the European and Native Troops and in the Jails throughout the Bengal Presidency; and when the system of registering births and deaths among the general population becomes developed, he will also be expected to check and tabulate the results. Dr. Bryden's work is of great and imperial consequence; but he is attached as a mere adjunct to the Indian Medical Department, which has now nothing to do with European Troops, particulars regarding which are of the first importance; for the proper sanitary and medical administration of the Jails in each Province special officers are responsible. The Native Troops are the only portion of the community with the vital statistics of which the Indian Medical Department is directly concerned, and these troops supply a very small portion of the work which properly devolves on a statistical officer. Over many of the officers by whom registration returns will be furnished, the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department has no authority. The time of Dr. Bryden, which ought to be devoted to the preparation of these important statistics, is now taken up to a great extent in preparing tables which have little value in connexion with vital statistics, and which can easily be compiled by ordinary clerks, such as the elaborate Tables required by the local Medical Department to illustrate the operations of the Dispensaries in Lower Bengal.

24. The Governor General in Council is, therefore, of opinion that Dr. Bryden should be attached to the office of the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, which has to deal with questions affecting the health of the country at large, and which will be in a position to utilize to the utmost the facts and returns collected by him. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the immediate transfer of Dr. Bryden and his establishment to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Although Dr. Bryden's present establishment is known to be inadequate, there will be no difficulty in providing him with a sufficient staff when the salaries now allowed for his clerks are combined with those allowed for the Office of the Sanitary Commissiner. The want of a separate statistical officer will not be felt in the Indian Medical Department, and, if thought necessary, Dr. Bryden can forward to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Lower Provinces, a weekly or monthly Return of sick in Native Regiments.

CXL.

Circular No. 55—2858, dated 20th October 1868.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

With reference to *Punjab Gazette* Notification, No. 2598, dated 21st September 1868, regarding publication of monthly list of officers who become entitled to officiating allowances, requests that he will instruct all Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in his Division to report their departure on, or return from, leave, &c., to the Accountant General as promptly as possible.

CXLI.

Circular No. 18—1515, dated 20th November 1868.

To all Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards for information and guidance, and communication to District Officers, copy of letter No. 72 dated 12th instant from the Government of India, Home Department, laying down instructions for dealing with bands of foreigners of doubtful or lawless character.

No. 72—4551, *dated* 12*th November* 1868, *from Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab.*

The attention of the Governor General in Council having been drawn to the fact that gangs of foreigners calling themselves Çabulees, Heeratees or Khorasanees, and of doubtful, if not lawless character have been found wandering through several parts of India, it is considered desirable to issue some general instructions as to the mode in which such bands should be dealt with.

2. The necessity of strictly observing the orders* of Government which prohibit the issue of passports or *râhdârî parwânas* should be impressed on all magisterial authorities.

* Foreign Department orders, dated 24th November 1856, to which attention was again called in orders of Home Department, Nos. 105—11, dated 6th January 1866.

3. The provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (the Arms Act) should be stringently enforced in respect of all foreigners whose occupation and means of livelihood are not removed from all suspicion.

4. Whenever it may appear to the officer in charge of a district that the presence there of any foreigners is undesirable, instead of passing them on to an adjacent district, he should submit a report of the circumstances, through the proper authority, to the Local Government, which will then, if sufficient cause be shown, deal with the case under the provisions of Sections 3 and 4, Act III of 1864.*

* "An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners."

5. Care must at the same time be taken that, under the orders now issued, no vexatious and unnecessary interference shall be exercised towards bodies of peaceable foreign merchants or traders who may visit India with the distinct aim of trafficking at particular marts, or residing at particular centres of commerce and industry.

6. The Governor General in Council will not object to vest, if necessary, Chief Commissioners with the powers of a Local Government under Act III of 1864, and should any Local Government or Administration be of opinion that the provisions of the first four sections of the Act are not sufficient check upon the evil to be redressed, an application should be made for the extension to such territories of the remaining sections of the Act.

CXLII.

Circular No. 4—751, dated 10th December 1868.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

FINANCIAL.

The Accountant General having brought to the notice of this Government that Head Clerks of Commissioners' offices and other Departments are in the habit of signing bills, vouchers, and orders for the disbursement of money, *for* the heads of their offices or Departments, intimates that the practice is objectionable and should be discontinued.

CXLIII.

Circular No. 63—3459, dated 19th December 1868.

To all Commissioners and to Deputy Commissioners in charge of boat-bridges and ferries.

GENERAL.

The attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been called to the confusion and want of proper supervision which exist at the principal boat bridges and ferries in the Panjab, by which the Government dâk is constantly delayed and the country traffic subjected to great and unnecessary inconvenience.

2. Deputy Commissioners are accordingly directed to issue clear and simple rules for the regulation of the traffic on the bridges, and on the ferries when the bridges are broken up, and to take care that the rules so issued are strictly observed. No form of rules is prescribed, for bridges vary in size and in the amount of traffic which passes over them, and Deputy Commissioners will frame rules suitable to the bridges in their district, being careful that such rules are simple and intelligible to all.

3. Bridges which are only wide enough to admit one laden cart at a time should have alternate hours fixed for the traffic from either side of the river. Carts should be allowed to pass according to priority of arrival; for, on the bridges and on the ferries, when the bridges are broken up, a system is now understood to prevail by which the owner of a cart is detained sometimes for hours, unless he pays more than the toll which has been sanctioned by Government.

4. The Inspector General of Police has been instructed to direct that every assistance be given in carrying out the rules issued by Deputy Commissioners, who are enjoined to report to this office, though the Commissioner, what steps they have taken for the proper regulation of the traffic.

CXLIV.

Circular No. 1—90, dated 7th January 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

Intimates that all Mortgage Bonds executed by Civil Officers, Chaplains &c., who are granted advances for building purposes under the operation of the Financial Department order of the Government of India No. 3115,

dated 20th December 1867, are to be forwarded to this office for deposit; and that no such mortgage will be released until a report is received from the Accountant General that the full amount of the advance has been recovered.

CXLV.

Circular No. 2—265, dated 22nd January 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

Circulates copy of a letter from the Government of India, Home Department, and its enclosed form of Mortgage Bond to be executed by officers who obtain loans for building purposes.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Oudh.—No. 279, dated the 16th January, 1869.

In reply to your Secretary's letter No. 5025, dated 25th November, 1868, I am desired to forward to you forms of the Mortgage Bond to be executed by officers who, under the rules, obtain loans from Government for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses.

Ordered, that a copy of the above and of the Mortgage Bonds therein mentioned, be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of
One thousand eight hundred and between
a in the
Regiment of
the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part

Whereas the said
has under the provisions of the General Order of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council No. 985 of 1867 dated the fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven applied to the Secretary of State for India in Council to lend and advance him the sum of Rupees
being the equivalent of three years' tentage allowance to which he the said as
such
as aforesaid is entitled for the purpose of

enabling him to defray the expenses or some portion of them of
a house for his own residence in the Military
Cantonment of which the
said Secretary of State hath agreed to
do upon the terms and conditions of the said order which is to be deemed and taken as part of the agreement; And Whereas upon the application for the said loan it was agreed that in order to secure the said Secretary of State from any loss in case the said
should die or leave the service before the repayment of the advance in manner provided by the said order the said
should convey or assign to the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns the said house in the said Military Cantonment of

Now This Indenture Witnesseth that in pursuance of this said agreement and in consideration of the said sum of Rupees
so lent and advanced to him the said

by the said Secretary of State the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged he the said doth hereby convey and assign unto the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns All that the dwelling house bungalow and premises lately *[now being] erected and built by him the said
in the Military Cantonment of
standing and being on a piece or parcel of land containing more or less and bounded on the north by
on the south by
on the east by and on the west by
together with all the out-offices stables cook-rooms and out-buildings of all kinds [now or hereafter to be]† erected or built by the said
and used or intended to be or intended to be used with the said dwelling house or bungalow and all the rights members easements and appurtenances to the same or any of them belonging to hold the said dwelling house or bungalow and premises hereby conveyed or assigned unto the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns absolutely as their own property. Provided always that if and as soon as the said sum of Rupees
lent and advanced as aforesaid
by the said Secretary of State shall have been fully repaid either by the stoppage of the said tentage allowance as in the said order mentioned or by any other means whatsoever then the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns shall and will at the request of the said his Executors Administrators or Assigns re-convey or assign the said house and premises above mentioned to the said
his Executors Administrators or Assigns or

* The words between brackets are to be used when buildings in course of being built, and in such case the word "lately" to be struck out.

† Between bracket variation where the buildings are unfinished.

as he or they may direct. Provided also that in case the said shall die or quit the service before the said sum of Rupees lent to him by the said Secretary of State shall have been fully paid off and satisfied then and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State his successors or assigns to enter upon and take possession of the said dwelling house and premises hereinbefore conveyed and assigned and to sell the same either by public sale or private contract and for such price as to him or them may seem expedient with power to buy in the same or to rescind such contracts and again from time to time to sell the same as may be necessary or expedient and without being answerable or accountable to the said his Executors or Administrators or Assigns for any loss or damage which may accrue to him or them by reason of such sale or sales and with power to give good and sufficient receipts or discharges for the purchase money and to execute all such conveyance or bills of sale as may be necessary for vesting the property in the purchaser. And it is hereby declared that the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns shall hold the said purchase money upon trust in the first place to retain and repay the said sum of Rupees or such part thereof as may remain unpaid at the time of such sale and to pay the surplus (if any) to the said his Executors Administrators or Assigns.

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered &c.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of One Thousand eight hundred and between a in the Regiment and a in the Regiment of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council of the other part

Whereas the said and have under the provisions of the General Order of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council No. 985 of 1867 dated the fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven applied to the Secretary of State for India in Council to lend and advance to them the sum of Rupees being the equivalent of the aggregate amount of three years' tentage allowance to which they the said as such

officers as aforesaid are entitled for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expenses or some portion of them of
a house for their own residence in the Military Cantonment of
which the said Secretary
of State hath agreed to do upon the terms and conditions of the said order which is to be deemed and taken as part of this agreement; And Whereas upon the application for the said loan it was agreed that in order to secure the said Secretary of State from any loss in case the said
and
or either of them should die or leave the service before the repayment of the advance in manner provided by the said order the said
and
should convey or assign to the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns the said house in the said Military Cantonment of

Now this Indenture Witnesseth that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the said sum of Rupees
so lent and advanced to them the said
and by the
said Secretary of State the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged they the said
and
do and each of them doth hereby convey and assign unto the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns all that the dwelling house bungalow and premises lately * (or now being) erected and built by them the said
and in the Military Cantonment of
standing and being
on a piece or parcel of land containing
more or less and bounded
on the north by
on the south by
on the east by
and on the west by
together with all the out offices stables cook-rooms and out-buildings of all kinds † (now or hereafter to be) erected or built by the said
and
and used or intended to be used with the said dwelling house or bungalow and all the rights members easements and appurtenances to the same or any of them belonging to hold the said dwelling house or bungalow and premises hereby conveyed or assigned unto the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns absolutely as their own property. Provided always that

*The words between brackets are to be used when the building is unfinished and the word "lately" to be struck out.

†The words between brackets to be used when the buildings are unfinished only.

if and as soon as the said sum of Rupees

lent and advanced

as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State shall have been fully repaid either by the stoppage of the said tentage allowances as in the said order mentioned or by any other means whatsoever then the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns shall and will at the request of the said

and

their Executors

administrators or assigns re-convey or assign the said house and premises above mentioned to the said

and their Executors administrators or assigns as tenants in common or as they may direct. Provided also that in case the said

and

or either of them shall die or quit the service before the said sum of Rupees so lent by the said Secretary of State shall have been fully paid off and satisfied then and in either of such cases it shall be lawful for the said Secretary of State his successors or assigns to enter upon and take possession of the said dwelling house and premises hereinbefore conveyed and assigned and to sell the same either by public sale or private contract and for such price as to him or them may seem expedient with power to buy in the same or to rescind such contracts and again from time to time to sell the same as may be necessary or expedient and without being answerable or accountable to the said

or or

either of them their or either of their Executors Administrators or assigns for any loss or damage which may accrue to him or them by reason of such sale or sales and with power to give good and sufficient receipts or discharges for the purchase money and to execute all such conveyances or bills of sale as may be necessary for vesting the property in the purchaser and it is hereby declared that the said Secretary of State his successors and assigns shall hold the said purchase money upon trust in the first place to retain and repay the said sum of Rupees

or such part thereof as may remain unpaid at the time of such sale and to pay the surplus (if any) to the said

and

their Executors Administrators or Assigns

In witness, &c.

Extracts of a letter from Solicitor to Government, to the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.—(No. 71, dated the 29th May, 1867.)

1. With reference to your Office Memo. No. 668 of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a form of mortgage

applicable to a case in which two Officers may wish to cash their advances and build together.

* * * * *

3. The proper stamp will be an ad-valorem one, sufficient to cover the amount advanced according to the scale laid down in Section 12, Schedule A of the Stamp Act, No. 10 of 1868.

Form of Agreement (to be addressed to the Commanding Officer) and which should bear a one Rupee stamp in cases where the buildings have not been commenced at the time of advance.

In consideration of
advanced to me by the Government for the purpose of
a house in the Cantonment, I engage to commence
the house forthwith and thereupon to sign a deed of mortgage for securing the repayment of the said sum to Government. Dated, &c.

N. B.—The mortgage deed should be signed as soon as any work has been commenced.

CXLVI.

Circular No. 5—466, dated 11th February 1869.

To all Commissioners.

* * * *

GENERAL.

With reference to the general question regarding the interpretation of Rule 1, para 5 of Government of India Notification No. 1667 of 1868 (regarding sales to natives); transactions involving the sale to one person of property to the value of not exceeding Rs. 500 may be disposed of by Commissioners of Divisions, unless there be anything calling for special report to Government.

When the value of the property exceeds Rs. 500, the matter should be referred to Government.

CXLVII.

Circular No. 9—614, dated 24th February 1869.

All Commissioners.

GENERAL.

As misunderstandings appear to exist in regard to the principles on which Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class are appointed to officiate in higher classes, I am desired by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to intimate to you, for the information of the Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class in your Division, that in making the officiating appointments referred to, His Honor is chiefly guided by two considerations :—

Firstly, the date on which Assistant Commissioners passed the higher standard of examination.

Secondly, the date of their appointments.

2. At the same time His Honor in no way pledges himself to adhere invariably to the above rule, but distinctly reserves to himself the right of making exceptions on special grounds.

3. On the one hand, cases of conspicuous merit may be rewarded by exceptional promotion to officiate in a higher class; on the other hand, there may be cases in which a strict adherence to the rule would operate harshly; as, for instance, where an Assistant Commissioner has been precluded from passing his examination on account of severe sickness, or by reason of having been deputed at the time on important public duty. Such cases His Honor is disposed to consider specially. But, as a rule, "want of time" will not be accepted as an excuse for delay in passing departmental examinations. Preparation for such examinations must always involve more or less extra exertion, and there are few, if any, cases, His Honor believes, in which an officer, who has really exerted himself to pass, has been prevented from so doing in consequence of the pressure of his ordinary duties.

CXLVIII.

Circular No. 11—700, dated 3rd March 1869.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

It is requested that future Annual Reports by Deputy Commissioners on Education, and Jails and Dispensaries, be submitted through the Commissioners of Divisions, for any remarks they may desire to offer.

CXLIX.

Circular No. 12—752, dated 8th March 1869.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

In continuation of Circular No. 34, dated 10th August, 1868, forwards for information and communication to District Officers copy of correspondence received from Supreme Government regarding rules relating to Church Committees.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated 13th August 1868.

I am obliged for the communication of the Rules relating to Church Committees. They seem to me on the whole what I should desire. I make, however, a few annotations in the copy which I herewith transmit:—

In IV. (*a*) I think it should be specified (if intended) that the chief authority might serve.

IV (*c*)—I cannot make out the meaning of this Rule, as I have observed in the foot note. If it is intended to rule that only a second Committee-man is to be selected, will the three classes,—military, civil, and non-official,—in large stations be satisfied with such an arrangement? I do not object to it, if it is thought that they will be so satisfied.

I perceive that I am permitted to recommend one or more additional members (by Rule II), in case of *exceptional* circumstances. In case the Bishop should think one or more additional members necessary (within the fixed limit of 4), should he direct the same Committee of Selection to elect one or two additional members, or in what way should he provide for their appointment?

In Rule VII, the admission of another Clergyman to be on the Church Committee is of doubtful expediency, and the rule is, on the letter, contradictory to Rule I, which specifies laymen as eligible.

In XI, there is some clerical error. I suppose it should read as follows:—"Should the nominee of the Chaplain, or, in a mixed station, (where the appointment is made by the Committee of Selection), the non-official member or members vacate his or their office, &c."

I beg to thank the Government sincerely for the care given to this question, and for these Rules laid down by it, which will, I trust, be advantageous to the Church.

Rules relating to Church Committees.

I. In any station where there is a Government Chaplain, or a Church which is the property of Government, and in every other station (where there is a Clergyman), there may be appointed not less than two nor more than four laymen, with the title of the Church Committee, to assist the Chaplain or Minister in the discharge of such duties as are not necessary parts of his spiritual office. If there be more than one Church, a separate Committee shall be nominated for each.

From these Rules, St. John's Church Calcutta, is excepted, where the present constitution shall remain unaltered. And if in any station, from its small size or other causes, it may seem hardly possible to carry out these Rules, the Chaplain or Minister shall make a representation on the subject to the Bishop.

II. As a rule, members of the Church Committee shall be two in number; additional members shall only be appointed in exceptional circumstances and on the recommendation of the Bishop.

III. In every station, the Chaplain or Minister shall nominate one member of the Committee.

IV. The other member or members shall be appointed as follows:—

*(*a*.) In a purely Military station, where there are European troops, the Commanding Officer of the station, if willing to act, otherwise the Military Officer next in rank, who may be so willing, shall nominate the second member.

(*b*.) In a station where there are no European troops (or merely a detachment to garrison a fort, as at Lahore or Lucknow Civil Lines), the chief Civil authority of the station, if willing to act, otherwise the Civil Officer next to him in position, shall nominate the other member.

Annotations by the Lord Bishop.

* Should it not be stated that he may nominate himself if he likes?

* (*c.*) In a mixed station, where there are both European troops and a Civil community, the other members or member of the Church Committee shall be appointed by a Committee of Selection consisting of the chief Civil and Military authorities of the station, who may be willing to act on such Committee of Selection, and a third person, to be nominated by the Chaplain or Minister from the non-official and uncovenanted community. The powers of this Committee shall be strictly limited to the selection of a member or members of the Church Committee.

V. A member of the Church Committee should be a member of the congregation of the Church, on the Committee of which he is nominated.

VI. The Church Committee shall be appointed annually in Easter week, except in stations where that time of the year is unsuitable. At these stations, the Bishop, on the representation of the Chaplain or Minister, may fix another time of appointment. The members of the past or of the previous year's Church Committee shall be eligible for re-appointment.

† VII. The Chaplain or Minister and Church Committee together constitute the vestry of the Church or Station.

Moreover, any Clergyman resident in a station, but not in spiritual charge of it, may be elected to serve upon the vestry by the other members. The Chaplain or Minister is Chairman of the vestry, with a casting vote in addition to his own, unless the Bishop or Archdeacon is present. ‡

VIII. The vestry should meet not less than once a quarter.

IX. The vestry will have no legal status as a corporate body, and no powers beyond those specified in these Rules.

X. The duties of a member of the Church Committee shall be,—

(*a.*) To take part with the Chaplain or Minister in the distribution of money gathered at the Offertory, in accordance with the Rubric at the end of the Communion Service, due attention being paid to any particular recommendation made by the Bishop;

(*b.*) To take part also in the management and expenditure of any other Church funds, such as pew-rents,—where these exist;

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* This seems to need explanation. Is it implied that the Chief Civil and Military authorities are each to nominate one, besides the one nominated by the Chaplain, and that *another* is to be elected by this Committee of Selection, thus making four in all, which seems the best number for mixed station? Or does it mean that the second Committee-man is to be elected by this other Committee of Selection?

† But the Bishop and the Archdeacon, who are now *ex-officio* members of the vestries of St. Paul's and St. John's shall contiune so.

‡ Is not this contradictory of the letter of Rule I., where laymen are specified? Moreover, the expediency of such a condition is very doubtful.

(*c.*) To share with the Minister the duty and responsibility of assigning the seats in the Church, and reserving official seats for such persons and their families as may be indicated in any order of Government;

(*d.*) To make representation to the Bishop on matters connected with the ecclesiastical affairs of the station; to meet him or the Archdeacon on visitation (with the Chaplain or Minister), for conference on such matters; and to answer such circulars and letters of enquiry as the Bishop or Archdeacon may address to them;

(*e.*) To consult with the Chaplain or Minister on all matters connected with the fabric of the Church and Parsonage, if the building be public property;

(*f.*) To assist in collecting the alms of the congregation, and in drawing up an annual report of their amount and distribution, to be published to the congregation and sent to the Bishop;

(*g.*) If the Chaplain or Minister has left the station without making any arrangements for Divine Service, or is prevented from doing so, to make such arrangements;

(*h.*) During the temporary absence of the Chaplain or Minister, or during a vacancy, to take charge of the Church plate, books, linen, and all other property, and deliver them up with an inventory to the new Chaplain or Minister.

XI. Should the nominee of the Chaplain (or in a mixed station in the non-official member to which appointment is made by the Committee of Selection) vacate his office during a vacancy in the incumbency of the Station or Church, the other member or members shall nominate a colleague or non-official member of Committee to act provisionally till the new Chaplain or Minister arrives, who may or may not adopt the appointment.*

XII. When an interpretation of any doubtful point in these Rules is required, resort is to be had to the Bishop; and all the powers here vested in the Bishop may be exercised in his absence by the Archdeacon or Commissary.

It is to be understood that the performance of the duties of the Church Committee is purely voluntary, nor is it incumbent on any person, whether a servant of Government or otherwise, to serve on any Church Committee or Committee of Selection.

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* Or, in a mixed station, (where the appointment is made by the Committee of Selection), the non-official member or members vacate his or their office, &c.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—No. 495, *dated 7th September* 1868.

My Lord.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, dated the 13th ultimo, on the subject of the rules relating to Church Committees, and in reply to communicate the following observations.

2. Your Lordship's recommendation for the appointment of additional Members, under Rule II, should be addressed to the Local Government in each case.

3. It is intended by Rule IV, (*a*) that the chief Civil or Military authority may, if he so think fit, nominate himself, and there is nothing apparent in the wording of the rule to prevent it.

4. With reference to the difficulty felt by your Lordship in interpreting Rule IV, (*c*), I am to explain that one Member is to be nominated by the Chaplain in all cases. In a mixed station, there will remain to be appointed one, two, or three Members, according to the total number sanctioned; and these will be *all* appointed by the Committee of Selection constituted as directed in the rule cited.

Moreover, any Clergyman resident in a station, but not in spiritual charge of it, may be elected to serve upon the vestry by the other Members.

5. As regards Rule VII, I am directed to state that the late Bishop Cotton was in favor of the admission to the Church Committee of any Clergyman resident in the station, but not in spiritual charge of it, and no objection was taken to the proposal by the Local Governments and Administrations. As, however, it is not approved by your Lordship, the sentence quoted in the margin can be struck out of the rule.

6. Your Lordship has pointed out that there is a clerical error in Rule XI. The parenthetical clause in that rule should run as follows:—

(Or in a mixed station, the non-official Member of the Committee of Selection.)

CL.

Circular No. 1—319, dated 10th March, 1869.

Judicial.

Copies of the following circulated to all Cantonment Magistrates, with an intimation that they should invariably consult District Superintendents of Police, regarding the appointment of Chokidars to Government buildings in cantonments.

Copy of a letter from Quarter Master General, to Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies, No. 8255, dated 10th September 1868.

With reference to your letter No. 967, dated the 15th July, 1868, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that Chowkeydars have been employed for the custody of vacant buildings in cantonments, in consequence of Police being so much more expensive, and in compliance with the regulations contained in para. 18, Section IV, Chapter XXI, Public Works Code.

2. I am also directed to enclose copy of this Office Circular No. 28 B., dated 8th May, 1867, for information, and to suggest that the entertainment of proper men by Cantonment Magistrates may be ordered; in the selection of whom they could be materially assisted by officers of the commission.

3. The fluctuating demands of the Barrack Department in respect of the protection of vacant buildings, would render them extremely difficult of compliance by the Police authorities.

Copy of a Circular Memorandum from Quarter Master General, and 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, to the Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts.—No. 28 *B., dated 8th May* 1867.

In future whenever Chokeydars for the protection of vacant barracks are required, the Barrack Master will make a requisition, accompanied by an extract of Station Orders, authorising their entertainment, upon the Cantonment Magistrate, or Officer in charge of the Sudder Bazar, in view to the services of respectable and well known men only being secured.

CLI.

Circular No. 2—438, dated 2nd April, 1869.

To Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

Forwards, for information and guidance of Civil officers in his Division, copy of a letter No. 552, dated 12th ultimo, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with enclosure, regarding the mode of dealing with Native recruits who desert after enlistment, but before attestation.

Copy of a letter from Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Secretary to Government, Punjab.—No. 552, *dated the* 12*th March*, 1869.

With reference to your letter, No. 63 of the 8th ultimo, regarding the mode of dealing with Native recruits who desert after enlistment, but before attestation, having intermediately received advances for subsistence, I am desired to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 235C of the 27th ultimo, conveying the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India on this subject.

2. The Governor General in Council concurs with His Excellency in the sufficiency of the course pointed out in para. 5 of the Adjutant General's letter, and a rule has been published to complete the the provisions of Government General Order No. 486 of 1852. Copy is herewith sent.

3. The new Articles of War for the Native troops having been already passed into law, it is not possible to add thereto, save by special legislation, which is neither necessary nor desirable.

From the Adjutant General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 235*C, dated the* 27*th February*, 1869.*)*

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your office letter, No. 969, dated the 20th instant, and of the papers therewith forwarded, which are now returned.

2. The Punjab Government again represent the difficulties that exist in dealing with Native recruits, who desert after enlistment, but before attestation, having intermediately received advances for subsistence.

3. This reference has arisen out of the case of a recruiting party sent from the 29th Bombay Native Infantry into the Jhelum district to obtain recruits, the Havildar in command having, on rejoining, stated, and this is corroborated by the four sepoys of the party, and a recruit, that twelve men had enlisted and received subsistence money and deserted on the way back to Scinde; five of the men, who have been apprehended, deny having enlisted, or having received any subsistence; and the authorities in the Punjab demur, and very properly in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, to sending these men, as prisoners, a distance of 1300 miles on the statement of the Havildar, who may have made an exaggerated representation to his Commanding Officer.

4. The Government of the Punjab suggest "the insertion "in the new Articles of War for Native troops, of a provision

"requiring all recruits to be brought before the nearest civil "officer for attestation before being considered as having "accepted services and before receiving any advance of pay."

5. This suggestion appears to His Excellency a good one; but, even if it could be now introduced into the new Articles of War for the Native Troops, which are expected to be passed almost immediately by the Legislative Council, there is not, in Sir William Mansfield's opinion, any necessity to make it the subject for specific legislation. An order in Council, if one were necessary, would, His Excellency thinks, suffice; but in fact such order already exists, (Government General Order No. 486, 6th August 1852), and the only addition that seems requisite is a rule, that no subsistence shall be issued to a recruit until his name has been entered in the tehseeldar's lists.

General Order by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in the Military Department,—(No. 303, *dated the* 12*th March,* 1869.*)*

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government General Order No. 486, of the 6th August, 1852, in which it is laid down that each recruit after enlistment in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab should first be taken to the tehseeldar in whose jurisdiction the village he belongs to is situated, in view to the necessary inquiry and verification of name, caste, parentage, &., lists with the tehseeldar's signature being shown to the district officer, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that no subsistence allowance shall be issued to a recruit until his name has been entered in the tehseeldar's lists.

CLII.

Circular No. 15—1089, dated 10th April 1869.

GENERAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners for information and guidance.

No. 1088, *dated* 10*th April* 1869, *from Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies, to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Rawalpindi Circle.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 182, dated 18th ultimo, relative to the appointment of Medical Officers as Civil Surgeons at Stations where the Civil

duties are collateral to the Military; and, in reply, to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you in thinking that the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle should be the channel through whom recommendations for such appointments should reach the Government; and this course will be authoritatively prescribed for the future.

2. It will be well, however, so far as circumstances may permit, for the Deputy Inspector General to consult the wishes of the Local Civil Officers in such matters, who are necessarily interested in the selection, not only as regards attendance on themselves, but also as regards the medical care of Jails and other civil institutions and establishments.

CLIII.

Circular No. 16—1437, dated 8th May 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

With reference to Resolution No. 101, of the 24th April 1869, of Government of India, Financial Department, annexed, it is requested that officers applying for privilege leave of absence will forward with their application the declaration prescribed in para. 2 of that Resolution.

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 101, *dated 24th April* 1869.

READ—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 452, dated the 8th ultimo, sanctioning an application from Mr. J. D. Gordon, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, on privilege leave, for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, on the expiration of his privilege leave, without rejoining his appointment.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that there are two theories of privilege leave—*first*, that which has always been maintained by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, *viz.*, that this leave is granted for the purpose of enabling an officer who has worked uninterruptedly for a certain period to recruit his health and strength for future work; and, *secondly*, that which has gained ground among the officers of the service, *viz.*, that this leave is a privilege earned by past work and has no reference to the future. On the first theory has been founded the rule which has always been insisted upon, that at the conclusion of privilege leave, an officer must rejoin his appointment. On the second theory every attempt has been made to evade that rule. Privilege leave has been unhesitatingly granted to officers, although it was known that at

the conclusion of that leave they did not intend to do any more work for some time, but were about to proceed on leave of another kind. The formality of rejoining the appointment has been observed in letter, but the spirit of the rule has been broken by the nominal transfer of the officer concerned to a similar post in or near a presidency town, whence he could embark on longer leave.

2. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that such evasions of the rule should not be allowed, and, accordingly, takes this opportunity of prescribing that an officer when applying for privilege leave shall declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave within a period of six months after the expiry of his privilege leave; provided, however, that if any officer to whom privilege leave is due, be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary, or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him.

3. This rule will apply to all Civil Officers as well as to Military Officers in Civil employ.

4. With regard to the particular case of Mr. Gordon, His Excellency in Council observes that as Mr. Gordon has already been allowed privilege leave unconditionally he will not be required to join his appointment before proceeding on furlough.

CLIV.

Circular Memo. No. 17—1527, dated 17th May 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Military Department, prohibiting Military Officers leaving their stations until officially informed that their furlough has been granted, is circulated for general information.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council in the Military Department,—No. 176, *dated the* 22*nd April* 1869.

Officers are on no account to be permitted to leave their stations until they have been officially informed that the furlough has been sanctioned.

RESOLUTION.—It having been brought to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, in the Military Department, that in many cases the provisions of Clause 3 of Government General Order No. 34 of 1869, have been overlooked, His Excellency in Council is pleased to

direct that the very special attention of all Military officers be called to the order in question, and that they may be informed that if they disregard it, any inconvenience they may suffer will be due entirely to their own disobedience of positive orders, and will form no ground for any claim for consideration by the Government of India.

CLV.

Circular No. 19—1551, dated 18th May 1869.

GENERAL.

The attention of Civil Officers in all Departments under the Punjab Government is again called to the Notification in the *Punjab Gazette*, No. 52, dated 8th January 1866, directing that in all official correspondence, English or Vernacular, the name as well as the office of the writer of any document submitted to the Government be given, whether the document be original or a copy.

2. The issue of this reminder has been necessitated owing to the fact that the orders on the subject have been and continue to be repeatedly disregarded. Instances have even occurred of reports having been received of officers taking charge of new appointments, without the name of the officers concerned being anywhere given; and this necessitated the return of the reports for supply of the information wanting.

3. As regards ordinary correspondence of a formal character, it is no doubt often immaterial by whom documents may be written. But in matters of importance, the value of a document will in most cases greatly depend on the estimation in which the writer may be held; and accordingly, as it is not possible to discriminate between documents of different kinds, it is very essential that the identity of the writer be indicated in all.

CLVI.

Circular No. 20—1704, dated 2nd June 1869.

GENERAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all heads of Departments and Commissioners.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Telegraph), No. 221 under date the 25th March 1869.

READ letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No 7858, dated the 5th instant, conveying an application from Mr. * * * a Superintendent in the Telegraph Department, for permission to retain an address and a watch and chain presented to him by his subordinates previous to his departure for Europe.

OBSERVATIONS.—His Excellency the Viceroy in Council observes that, as a general rule, the presentation and receipt of such addresses and testimonials, when presented either by officials or by the Native community, have been discouraged by the Government of India, and that although exceptions have been made in certain cases, the practice is considered to be highly objectionable, and one which should be discouraged as much as possible.

2. His Excellency in Council accordingly declines to grant the permission asked for by Mr. * * * to retain the watch and address which have been presented to him by his subordinates.

CLVII.

Circular No. 24—1947, dated 28th June 1869.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.
No. 49, dated 3rd October 1868.
No. 55, dated 20th October 1868.

With reference to the Circulars marginally noted, requests that in reporting the fact of an officer's departure on or return from leave, or of his taking or making over charge of an office, the time of the day, (*i. e.*, whether in the forenoon or afternoon) may invariably be stated.

CLVIII.

Circular No. 6—788, dated 4th August 1869.

To all Commissioners.

POLITICAL.

I am desired to annex for your information and guidance, copy of a Circular letter No. 1048, dated 29th ultimo, from the Government of India, Foreign Department, prescribing a Half-yearly Return of

Political or State Prisoners; and to request that the Return for the first half of 1869 may be submitted in the prescribed form without delay, and that henceforth it may be rendered as soon after the close of each half-year as possible.

From Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies,—No. 1048, *dated 29th July* 1869.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, I have the honor to request that you will henceforth submit, for the information of the Government of India, a Return of the Political or State Prisoners in the Punjab.

2. A blank form is enclosed, showing the heads under which information is required.

3. The Return should be submitted as soon as possible after the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year. And His Excellency in Council would be glad to have a Return for the first half of 1869, as soon as convenient.

*Return of Political or State Prisoners in*_____

NAME.	Age.	Caste or Nationality.	Reasons for imprisonment.	Full term for which imprisoned.	Period of imprisonment which has elapsed.	REMARKS.

CLIX.

Circular No. 30—2541, dated 21st August 1869.

To all Commissioners.

In the Circulars marginally noted, all officers were instructed to report direct to this office, as well as to the Accountant General, the dates of departure from and return to their several appoint-

GENERAL.

No. 49, dated 3rd October 1868.
No. 55, dated 20th idem.
No. 24, dated 28th June 1869.

ments, whether in the case of leave, transfer, promotion or otherwise—specifying at the same time whether it occurred in the forenoon or afternoon.

2. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor regrets to observe that these instructions are frequently disregarded, and that in the month of July past, there were no less than six instances in which the rule was infringed. Much inconvenience results from this neglect of standing orders; not only is the publication of the lists of officers becoming entitled to officiating allowances, referred to in Notification No. 2598, dated 21st September 1868, thereby delayed; but in more than one instance incorrect lists have in consequence been published, which have had afterwards to be cancelled, and great confusion in the adjustment of allowances has resulted.

3. I am accordingly to request that you will enjoin on all officers in your Division the necessity for a strict observance of this rule. His Honor will be constrained, in the case of any future infringement of it, to instruct the Accountant General to retrench from the defaulting officer any officiating allowance to which he may be entitled for one month from the date on which he may fail to report his arrival or departure, as the case may be.

CLX.

Circular No. 33—2600, dated 26th August 1869.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

In further explanation of the instructions contained in Circular No. 15—1089, dated 10th April, which appear to have left some uncertainty as to the mode of proceeding in the matter therein referred to, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that when a vacancy occurs in a Civil Surgeoncy held as a collateral charge by Regimental Medical officers, the Deputy Inspector General Indian Medical Service of the Circle, shall, after enquiry and duly considering the views of the senior Civil Officer resident in the station, recommend a successor for appointment to such vacancy.

2. Should the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals be at variance with that of the Civil officer's, he should explain fully the grounds on which his recommendation is based.

CLXI.

Circular No. 7—1072, dated 6th September 1869.

REVENUE.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, with a request that the Annual Report asked for may be furnished to the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, at the close of each official year.

From Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 60—759, *dated* 25*th August* 1869.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, and the Government of the Punjab, marginally * cited, on the subject of the preservation of the stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, I have the honor to state that, since these orders were promulgated, I have received reports from the undermentioned districts, and whenever necessary have supplied funds for the repairs of the Survey stations in them :—

* Home Department letter No. 949—956, dated 12th August 1865.
Foreign Department No. 1986—88, dated 5th October 1865.
Proceedings of Government of India, Home Department, No. 3735, dated 17th August 1866.
Letter from Secretary to Government of Punjab, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 322, dated 11th June 1866.

Amballa.	Hoshiarpore.	Loodiana.
Delhi.	Jhelum.	Mooltan.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jhung.	Moozuffergurh.
Ferozepore.	Jullundur.	Rhotuk.
Goojeranwala.	Kangra.	Rawulpindi.
Goordaspore.	Kohat.	Sealkot.
Goojerat.	Kurnal.	Shahpore.
Hissar.	Lahore.	Sirsa.

No returns, however, have been received from the following districts :—

Amritsur.	Googaira or Montgomery.
Bunnoo.	Huzara.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Leia.
Goorgaon	

Nor from the following Native States :—

Bhawulpore.	Naba.
Faridkot.	Patteala.
Jheend.	Simla.
Kashmir.	Sirmoor.

It is very possible that the orders of the Government have been duly carried out as regards the preservation of the stations in the Native States and last-mentioned districts, but it is evident that the matter may be allowed to drop and be lost sight of unless reports are sent in to this office at stated intervals. At present some officers send in their reports to this office quarterly, others annually; from some only a single report has been received in the last three years, while from others none have been received. I cannot therefore be certain whether the prescribed arrangements are being carried out in all cases, and I would beg leave to suggest that orders be issued for brief reports of the condition of the Survey stations to be sent to this office annually, as soon as convenient, after the commencement of the official year, irrespectively of the proposals and estimates for repairs, which can be sent in as hitherto whenever necessary.

CLXII.

Circular No. 36—2815, dated 16th September 1869.

To all Commissioners and Superintendents.

GENERAL.

Forwards for information and guidance, Rules drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, and approved by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for the management of large and important Fairs in the Punjab.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MORE IMPORTANT FAIRS IN THE PUNJAB.

1. All fairs at which 10,000 persons or upwards are expected to assemble are to be considered important fairs. A list of such fairs is appended.

2. The Deputy Commissioner will make the necessary arrangements for the proper management of the fair in his district.

3. In communication with the Civil Surgeon, he will nominate a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Native Doctor to take charge of the hospital, and other arrangements for the medical

treatment of the sick, and furnish the necessary hospital establishment.

It is desirable that the Civil Surgeon of Amballa should in person attend the important Fair of Thanesur, and superintend the medical managements.

Medical Officer of the Fair.

4. The Medical officer will visit the hospitals at least twice a day, affording all necessary professional aid to those in hospital, and also to any persons who may be unable to be carried thither.

5. The Civil Surgeon will see that the Medical officer of the fair is provided with a sufficient supply of medicines and surgical instruments for the treatment of the sick, and of carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes.

6. The Medical officer should visit without delay any part of the fair where the police have reported to him the outbreak of sickness arising from any cause.

The sick should, if possible, be removed together with their families to the nearest available hospital.

The Medical officer will endeavour to discover the cause of all deaths, and take careful note thereof.

7. He should keep a register of admissions into hospital, and after the termination of the fair shall furnish the Sanitary Commissioner with a return in the following form :—

Abstract of admission register of the Hospital established at the *fair*
in the month of 18

NAME OF DISEASE.	*Total No. admitted to Hospital.*		*Total No. discharged.*		*Total No. died.*		Place from whence those who died came to the Fair.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cholera, ...							
Dysentery & Diarrhoea,							
Small-pox, ...							
Fever intermittent, ...							
Contagious fever, ...							
All other diseases, ...							

Police at Fair.

8. The police force should maintain a careful watch that the sanitary arrangements are fully carried out.

9. The police should forbid the performance of the offices of nature in or near the fair at any place not set aside for such purpose.

10. They should report to the Medical officer of the fair the appearance of sickness in any part of the fair.

11. They should cause all persons sick of cholera, or small-pox, or any other serious disease, to be carried at once to the hospital set apart for such cases, and if possible, prevent the approach to the fair of any person affected by these diseases.

12. They should keep a Register of all deaths that occur at the fair, and forward a copy of it to the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, as soon as possible after the termination of the fair.

The Register should be in the form of the usual Weekly Mortuary Register.

Preliminary arrangements for Fair.

13. Some time before the fair the officer in charge should prepare the site where the fair is to be held, by having it leveled, holes filled up, and if necessary cuts made to remove surface water.

Broad lines of communication should be marked on the site in such a way as to be most convenient for the purposes of the fair.

The roads should be as straight as possible, and should intersect each other so as to form square blocks. The main roads should not be less than 60 feet wide, and the cross roads not less than 45 feet wide. It is desirable that the position of the roads should be permanently marked by stone pillars on the sites where the more important fairs are held.

14. All jungle growths standing on the roads or on the places set aside in each section for the camping of the people should be cut down, and if suitable may be used to construct the latrine fences, but large trees are to be carefully preserved.

15. Whenever at any fair a very great assemblage of people may be expected, strong barricades should be erected across the roads of communication at such places as the police authorities may determine.

The Management of the Fair.

16. The people as they arrive must be made to encamp in orderly arrangement on the vacant spaces between the roadways. No one may encamp on a roadway.

17. Bunnias and sweetmeat-sellers' shops should be established in every division in sufficient numbers to furnish a supply of food for the division.

These shops should be located immediately at the sides of the main road, but not on the road.

Water Supply.

18. When the water supply is obtained from wells, they should be looked to and cleaned out a week or ten days beforehand. They should be provided with a proper coping and a masonry chubootra sloping outwards to prevent waste water flowing back into the well—also with suitable appliances for lifting the water. The people should have no occasion to stand over the well mouth in raising water, as in that position the dripping water would necessarily carry any impurities that adhered to their feet into the well.

No water should be allowed to stagnate within 100 feet of a well used for drinking purposes.

When a stream or a tank is the source of water supply, arrangements should be made to preserve the drinking water as free from contamination as possible.

Conservancy Arrangements in Fairs.

19. In the immediate outskirts of the fair, at a distance of not less than 200 yards, pieces of ground should be set aside for conservancy purposes.

There will be no trenches or pits made, but the people will be allowed to ease nature on the surface of the fields marked off for the purpose.

An establishment of sweepers will be provided to cover the excrement with earth.

This may be done either by putting it into a hole dug for the purpose, three or four inches deep, or by throwing a spadeful of earth over it, as may be found most convenient. It is important to avoid the concentration of the ordure into a small space. While the excrement should be covered with earth to prevent its volatile constituents being dispersed through the atmosphere, it should be placed sufficiently near the surface of the ground to be readily available to serve for the food of plants.

To preserve the sites of fairs wholesome it is desirable that they should be cultivated, and one crop a year at least taken off them.

20. Native gentlemen may be allowed to have separate latrines for their own use, and the use of their families, on con-

dition that they arrange for having the ordure removed daily without the camp and the latrine itself kept sweet with dry earth.

21. The owners of horses, cows, and other animals should be required to arrange for having the dung of the animals removed without the camp.

If any animal should die, the owner will arrange for having its carcass removed without the camp and buried. The slaughter or sacrifice of animals should be permitted at certain places only, and every part of the animal should be carried out of the fair as soon as possible. The places of slaughter or sacrifice should be carefully swept twice in a day; dry earth at the same time being plentifully sprinkled where blood may have been spilled.

22. Places should be set apart for the cremation and burial of dead bodies, and no person should be allowed to burn or bury a body at any other place than the one set apart for the purpose.

Hospitals for Fairs.

23. At the more important fairs at least two hospitals should be provided, one a general hospital and dispensary, and the other a hospital for contagious diseases.

24. The hospitals should consist of a thatched roof raised 6 feet off the ground by means of poles well set into the ground, and so bound together and strengthened by cross poles as to be able to stand up safely against a strong wind. Walls of jhamps or matting should be furnished on all four sides. The floor of the hospital should have a path-way 6 feet wide along the centre, and be slightly raised for berths on each side.

25. The general hospital should be 50 feet long and 20 feet broad, and the contagious diseases hospital 30 feet long long and 20 feet broad, and near to the latter a sufficient quantity of material should be stored to permit of the immediate erection of other hospitals for contagious diseases if necessity should require their construction.

26. The general hospital should be erected at any appropriate and convenient place near to the centre of the fair. The contagious diseases hospital should stand near to but outside the fair at any retired place where the hospital with its inmates may be readily cut off from communication with the people present at the fair.

27. A latrine should be furnished for every hospital. The hospital latrine should consist of a small detached structure of like kind to the hospital, and should be furnished with a sufficient number of shallow earthen pans for conservancy purposes. A box or other suitable vessel for containing dry earth

should be furnished to each latrine and stand inside of it near to the pans.

28. The hospital and latrine standing in one enclosure should be surrounded with a light fence or bamboo railing, about one yard high, and no stranger should be allowed inside the railing or any patient outside the same without the permission of the Medical Officer.

29. To every hospital a Native Doctor, cook, sweeper and bheestie should be appointed, and the number of hospital servants may be increased where absolutely necessary by the Medical Officer.

30. The sweeper should especially attend to the latrine for the purpose of mixing dry earth with the contents of the latrine pans; and in removing the contents so mixed and deodorized.

31. Patients unable to leave their beds must be furnished with pans for use in the hospital, and the sweeper mut pay the same attention to the contents of these pans as to the contents of the latrine pans, and more especially when patients suffering from cholera or contagious fever have to use the pans the contents must be treated with the disinfecting solution (carbolic acid), or if no carbolic acid be available with a concentrated solution of sulphate of iron (kusees) one pound of the sulphate to one gallon of water.

Three chittacks of the solution will be sufficient for one evacuation. After disinfection the discharges will be mixed with earth and removed and buried. Matters vomited by cholera patients should be treated in the same way.

32. A supply of blankets must be furnished to every hospital, but patients should supply their own bedding.

33. Two large gurrahs with drinking water should be supplied to every hospital.

Of Threatened Epidemic Diseases at Fairs.

34. If cases of cholera, small-pox, or contagious fever should appear at any fair, the people attacked with the disease should be removed without delay to the hospital set apart for contagious diseases, and there treated until the disease has proved fatal or until convalescence has been established. Persons suffering from contagious diseases should be kept carefully segregated during their illness and convalescence.

35. For the conveyance of such patients to hospital a doolie (a charpoy carried on a pole and covered by a piece of mat) and bearers should be attached to every police station in the fair.

The mat should be burned after the arrival of the sick person at hospital, and a fresh piece laid on the charpoy. Some disinfecting solution should be sprinkled on the charpoy on each occasion of its being used, more especially on any spots that may have been soiled by the discharges of a sick person.

The clothes and bedding of every patient who may die of the above mentioned diseases should be burned as soon after his death as may be conveniently done.

The food of such patients, if paupers, may be supplied at the public cost.

Of Epidemic Cholera at Fairs.

36. If cholera should appear in an epidemic form at any fair, the officer in charge of the fair should immediately send a notice of the fact, by telegraph if possible, to the Magistrates of all surrounding districts and to the Government.

37. The officer in charge of the fair should then encourage the people assembled at the fair to disperse to their homes with the least possible delay, avoiding as much as possible the towns and villages on their route.

Cholera medicine should be given to all who ask for it.

Expenses of Fairs.

38. Deputy Commissioners are authorized to levy fees, varying from one anna to two rupees, from all persons exposing goods for sale at important fairs, and all persons plying any occupation for gain, except water-carriers, scavengers and persons employed in connection with the arrangement of the fair. The sum so collected shall be credited to a fund, which shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for defraying the cost of sanitary arrangements, police charges and other expenses.

39. The Deputy Commissioner will submit to Government through the Commissioner a concise report on the fair after its termination, accompanied by a memorandum by the Medical Officer in charge on the sanitary arrangements and the amount and nature of sickness which may have prevailed.

LIST OF FAIRS IN THE PUNJAB, AT WHICH MORE THAN 10,000 PERSONS ORDINARILY ASSEMBLE.

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Delhi,	Gool-Kuroshan,	Generally after a heavy fall of rain, held for 2 days,	50,000	16,666	500 Miles,	Bring their own food or purchase it from Bazar, nothing stated as regards housing.	
	Churree, ...	13th to 17th Jumadeeulsanee, ...	25,000	20,000	125 „		
	Jogeemeyah, ...	Generally after a heavy fall of rain, for 2 days, ...	50,000	16,666	500 „		
Goorgaon, ...	Masanee, ...	Mondays of the year, but the largest Nos. attend in Jeyth & Bysak,	30,000	25,000	„	Supplies furnished by Shop-keepers. No arrangements for housing.	
	Shrine of Mahadeo, ...	Phagun, ...	10,000	1,000	18 „		
	Do. of Sheo Cooka,	1st to 7th of Jamadeeoolawul, ...	15,000	2,000	67 „		

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines, or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Kurnaul,*	Kulgoo Tank,	September (15th day of moon on Monday) 5 days, ...	1,00,000	Not stated.	Come from all parts of the country, including the Punjab, North West Provinces, Oudh, and Central Provinces.	Make their own arrangements for living and procure food from the Bazar specially established by shop-keepers.	* The pilgrims have, it is supposed in some instances brought disease with them to the Kulgoo Tank fair, as they come from long distances, but more frequently disease is generated at the fair, as there is an indifferent supply of water for the multitude, who suffer from drinking dirty tank water, meals at unusual hours, the fatigues of the journeys the people have undergone, with exposure

	Duserah at Ghat Sunnowlee on the Jumna for bathing, ...	Jeyth, 1 day	24,000	10,000	Not stated,	The pilgrims remain on the banks of the Jumna and procure their food from the Bazar which is specially made for their convenience.	to the sun &c. Cholera, bowel complaints and fever have been thus caused, terminating in deaths, (approximately) to the number of a dozen during the continuance of the fair. The best remedy for the above sickness would be to sink some 4 new wells at this locality, and to have all the old wells cleaned out shortly before the arrival of the pilgrims, also the separation of the mass in groups instead of their being all congregated over a comparatively limited space. The next fair here will be in the ensuing September. The people themselves take no precautions to avoid disease. The location of the people and prevention of crowding is partially effected through the police. None of the other meetings produce any disease.
Hissar,	Cattle Fair, ...	March and October, 15 days, ...	25,000	16,666	400 Miles,	Food obtainable from Bunneahs; no arrangements for housing.	
Sirsa, ...	Cattle Fair, ...	Latter part of Augt.; lasts one month,...	25,000	10,000	200 "	Those who resort to the cattle fair pitch up their own palls on the cattle encamping ground, and a few shops are sent thither to accommodate them with articles of every description.	

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrines; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Umballa.	Thaneysur, Solar Eclipses, ...	No date fixed, 8 days,	2,00,000	18,000	1,000 Miles,	At Sadhoura, Thaneysur, Thuska. &c., many of the pilgrims find accommodation in empty houses or with friends in the town, but in all cases many encamp outside. At Sadhoura the number who do so is about three-fourths. At the great eclipse melas at Jugadhree and at the Roopur melas all encamp in the vicinity, and though some have palls, much the greater number	No disease is supposed to be produced or propagated by the smaller assemblages or by those which merely last a day or two. At the Maneemajra mela cholera broke out in 1857, and was diffused over a considerable area by the people returning to their homes; and at the last Sooruj Ghrin or Solar Eclipse mela at Thaneysur which took place in 1861, 2,000 to 2,500 persons are said
	Maneemajra, Mansa Davee, Sadhoura. Shah Qunvaish, ...	8th Chait, 4 „	80,000	56,000	150 to 200 „		
		10th Rubee-oolsanee, 5 „	20,000	13,333	100 „		
	Roopur Shah Khalid Wali,	15th Jeyth, 3 „	20,000	10,000	50 „		
		and 8 days after 3 days,	50,000	25,000	50 „		
	Roopur, Sutlej River, ...	11th April, 1 day,	50,000	33,333	30 to 50 „		
	Awind, Googa Peer, ...	9th Bhadoon, 1 „	20,000	Few.	Not given,		
	Thuska, ...	10th Shawban, 3 days,	10,000	3,333	60 to 80 „		

	Kirpal, Mochan,	Katik, 1 day,	25,000	8,333	60 to 80 Miles,	of course live in the open air. At Soorij Koond the pilgrims find shelter in a garden. At the Bundgi Shekh Jallal mela at Thaneysur, and at Thuska the pilgrims are fed from the shrines. In other melas they are obliged to supply their wants either by bringing food with them or by purchase from sweet-meat sellers &c. They are often, especially the poor, who are always the majority, very badly provided with food.	to have died of cholera, and this must have been spread far and wide by dispersal of the pilgrims. When the Sadhoura mela falls in the hot weather, bowel complaints are said to be frequent. At some of the gatherings to which people come from a considerable distance a good deal of sickness occurs, attributed to fatigue or heat, and at Maneemajra fevers are common after the mela breaks up, supposed to be due to the impurities which it leaves behind. At other places the prevalence of fever during the melas is ascribed to a similar cause. At Roopur no disease is said to be produced.
	Adh Badri, ..	13th Baisakh, 1 ,,	12,000	Few,	Not given,		
	Umballa Cantonment, Bubial,...	Chait, 1 ,,	10,000				
Loodiana,	Roshanni Peer Sahib, ...	Rubliulsanee, (Number of days not given.)	25,000	No. not stated.	60 Kos, ...	Parties who live near often return to their homes same day. Those who have friends or connections put up with them, those who come from a distance put up in Serai or elsewhere. As to food they do not cook for themselves, they can buy it ready cooked.	
	Chait Choudah,	14th Chait,	10,000	*Nil.*			
	Bhai bâlâ, ...	10th Magh,	10,000				
	Googa, ...	9th Bhadoon,	25,000				

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Jullunder, ...	Imam Nasuroodeen, ...	June, 8 days,	35,000	3,000	20 and 25 Kos, ...	Most of the people during this mela live with their relations and friends in the city and busties. Others stay in Serai, and some go back to their villages during the night for comfort.	
	Thumb Sahib,	11th April, 2 „	20,000	No. not stated,	10, 15 and 25 Kos, ...	Do. do. do.	

	Dusserah at Jullunder, ...	October 10 days,	20,000	Nil.	...	During the fair of Ramleela people attend in the evenings for a short time.	
	Do. at Awar,	Do., 4 „	15,000		...		
	Do. at Nakodur,	Do., 10 „	16,000		...		
	Syud Alli Moula Shah, ...	5th Mohurrum, 1 day,	12.000		...	People in these melas gather from the city and neighbouring villages to visit the shrines. In the evening they go back to their own houses.	
	Goroo Huzaree,	April, 1 „	12,000		...		
	Baba Jowahir Sing, ...	11th May and June, 1 „	25.000		...		
	Chokee Sooltan,	February at 5 different places. 1 „ at each,	20,000		...		
	Do., ...		15,000		...		
	Do., ...		10,000		...		
	Baisakhee, ...	11th April, 1 day,	15,000		...		
	Futteh Ali Sahib,	June, 1 „	10.000		...		
	Punjab Kour, ...	April, 3 days,	15,000		...		
Hooshiarpoor,	Rajnee Davi, ...	Chait (4 times, every Tuesday,) ...	40,000	No. not stated,	Come from as far as Lahore and Amritsar.	No arrangements are made for the people as they do not remain for any time. Some cook themselves others eat prepared food supplied by the Bazar shops. They house themselves in sheds and other places erected by former chiefs.	
	Chintpoornee,	March, 3 days, July, 7 „ September, 3 „	20,000	5,000	200 Kos,	ditto.	Cholera sometimes breaks out at this fair.

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Hooshiarpoor.—(*Continued.*)	Jungee Mohee,	Chait, 3 days,	30,000	10,000	20 & 60 Kos,	There are no arrangements either for food or house, people make the best arrangements they can for themselves.	
	Muhesianna, ...	Chait, and Beysakh, 1 day,	30,000	10,000	15 and 20 „		
	Bysakhi in Mokerian, ...	April, 1 „	40,000	All of neighbouring villages,			
	Bysakhi in Hajeepoor, ...	Do., 1 „	10,000	No. not stated,	Some from 10 kos and some from Lahore and Umritsur,	Do. do.	
	Holee in Noorpoor, Do. in Anundpoor, Do. in Kerutpoor,	Phagon, 3 „	30,000	6,000	20 Kos and from Umritsur, ...	Do. do.	

	Peer Negaha, ...	4 times every month,	21,000	10,000	20 Kos,	Do. do.	
	Bussoah, ...	11th April, 1 day,	25,000	10,000	20 „	Do. do.	
	Myree,	February, 8 days, April, 3 „	24,000	8,000	200 „	People are fed by the Mahunt.	Cholera sometimes breaks out at this fair.
	Shahnoor Jumal,	Chait, 2 „	10,000	No. not stated,	Come from as far as Jullundur and Loodianna.		
Kangra,	Mandar Shibo,	15th July to 15th August, ...	12,000	4,000	50 Kos,	Dhurmsallas, put up under trees and in shops, eat sweetmeats and ordinary food.	
Hameerpoor,	Sidh Dujot, ...	3rd September, ...	15,000	6,000	20 „	In shops, eat do. do.	
Dehra, „	Joalljee, ...	October, 10 days,	40,000	Nearly the whole No.	From great distances, ...	Put up in shops, houses and dhurmsallas, eat sweetmeats and ordinary food.	
		March, 10 „	20,000	Do. do.	Do.		
	Kalasur, ...	11th April, ...	20,000	*None.*	...	Do do.	
	Shib Mander, ...	19th May, ...	30,000	10,000	40 Kos,	Do. & under trees do.	
	Bathing in River Beas and Mander Shib, ...	11th April, ...	15,000	8,000	25 „	Do. do.	
	Peer Salohie, ...	17th April, and each Wednesday of May and July,	10,000	*None.*	...	In shops, do.	
	Davi Bajresree,	March and Sept.,	15,000	Almost all from other districts.	From great distances.	Put up at houses of priests and shops, and eat sweetmeats and usual food.	

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Dehra.—(*Contd.*)	Gung Bhairon,...	February, ...	10,000	*None.*	...	Never remain during night.	
Palumpoor,	Baijnath, ...	January and February, ...	10,000		...	Put up under trees and in shops, eat sweetmeats and ordinary food.	
Umritsur,	Purunna, ... Bussunt Punchmi,	10th Feby. 1 day, 19th do. 1 „	10,000 15,000		... ...	The people accommodate themselves the best way they can at the boongha of Umritsur, buy food from confectioners and bakers.	

	Ashtmee, ...	5th July, 1 day,	12,000	2,000	32 to 37 Miles,	Do.
	Bysakhee and Dewalee, ...	7th to 8th November, 2 days,	35,000	7,000	Come from all parts of the country as far down as Benares,	The city affords every comfort to the pilgrims. The Serais, Boongas, Acharas of Sads and Dhurmsallas accommodate them.
	Youm Vâfât, ...	September, 2 „	10,000	*None*,	...	The people gather in the open country, and the town is well stocked with provisions of all kinds.
	Sukhe Survur, ...	15th Jany. 1 day,	25,000	„	...	People go in the morning and return in the evening. Booths of confectioners supply food.
Goordaspoor,	Shekh Futteh Sahib, ...	On Fridays, 3 times a month, which lasts for a few hours,	10,000	„	...	...
	Durbar Gooroo Nanuck, ...	April, 3 days,	10,000	3,000	100 miles,	No arrangements made for quarters and food.
	Thakoor Dwara,	April, 3 „	12,000	6,000	40 „	Do.
	Hosein Alli Shah,	February, 3 „	10,000	5,000	100 „	Do.
	Utchelshur, ...	October, 2 „	10,000	600	30 „	Do.
	Shah Bundur, ...	March, 3 „	20,000	16,000	100 „	Do.
	Dhowkul Sooltanpoor, ...	June, 1 day,	20,000	16,000	60 „	Do.

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrines; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Sealkote,	Ashrah Mohurrum, ...	10th Mohurrum, 3 days,	30,000	1,000	20 Kos, ...	Shops are temporarily taken to the place where the fair is held from the nearest town or village, and from these the people procure what they require on payment, some of them however bring their bread with them from home. Those that have relatives and friends in neighbouring villages or towns are fed and housed by them, the remainder lie out on the open plain.	
	Baisakhee Hamza Ghose, ...	1st Baisakh, 1 day,	25,000				
	Do. Seowal, ...	Do. 1 „	40,000				
	Do. Bujjapoor,	Do. 1 „	10,000				
	Shahbolak, ...	16th Har, 2 days,	20,000				
	Baba Jagin, ...	1st Baisakh, 1 day,	15,000				
	Bunnee Sing, ...	Do. 1 „	20,000	*Nil.*	...		
	Googannah, ...	8th Bhadoon, 2 days,	30,000				
	Marree, ...	20th Chait, 1 day,	10,000				
	Cattle and Horse fair, ...	10th Asoj, 1 „	15,000				
	Marree, ...	20th Chait, 1 „	10,000				
	Gulloo Shah, ...	5th Asoj, 3 days,	11,000	1,000	30 „ ...		

Lahore,	Bhudur Kalee,...	May, 4 days,	60,000	5,000	200 Miles,	No special arrangements made, some put up in the Baradurree and others in Muddee Sha's garden, some bring their own tents, they purchase food from shops.
	Cheragan, ...	April, 2 „	45,000	5,000	200 „	Do. at Salamar Garden do.
	Kadum or Dhowkul, ...	June, 1 day,	20,000	500	32 „	Do. at Shahdera Serai, and Garden, do.
	Edh, ...	February, 1 „	10,000	*Nil.*	„	The people who attend are mostly of the station, and return to their homes at night.
	Nankana Sahib,	June, 1 „	10,000	5,000	90 „	No proper shelter, the people feed themselves from shops.
	Sumad Ramthummun, ...	April, 4 days,	60,000	2,000	200 „	Ample shelter in the sumad, the people feed themselves from shops.
	Shah Surruff, ...	August 2 „	12,000	1,000	50 „	The people put up in Khem Kurn, and feed themselves from shops.
Goojranwalla, ...	Maree Lutchmunse, ...	17th March, 1 day,	10,000	500	30 „	The people purchase food from Bunneahs who attend the fairs. There are no sheds or houses, the people rest or sleep under available trees or in the open air.
	Emnabad, ...	11th April, 3 days,	35,000	7,000	30 „	
	Khanga Shah Rahma, ...	9th May, 4 „	15,000	1,000	30 „	
	Wuzeerabad, ...	11th April, 2 „	40,000	25,000	30 „	
	Dhowkul, ...	13th June to 13th July, ...	2,00,000	1,50,000	1 to 300 „	

LIST OF FAIRS.—*(Continued.)*

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Goojranwalla.—(*Contd.*)	Budokey, ...	11th April, 2 days,	55,000	25.000	30 Miles,	The people purchase food from Bunneahs who attend the fairs. There are no sheds or houses, the people rest or sleep under available trees or in the open air.	
	Kotlan Peeran,	12th Augt., 10 „	28,000	7,000	30 „		
	Ramnugur, ...	11th April, 1 day,	25,000	*Nil.*	...		
	Julalpoor, ...	24th Feby., 3 days	25,000	15,000	30 „		
	Khauga Dogra,	12th July, 5 „	12,000	6,000	200 „		
Ferozepoor, ...	Mookutsur, ...	1st Mughur, ...	50,000	No. not stated.	50 „	No arrangements made for housing or food.	
Rawul Pindee,	Khanga Barree Luteef Shah, ...	12th May, one month, ...	16,000	6,000	150 „	No particular arrangements are made. The people purchase ready	The gathering at this place is supposed to be productive of disease, on

						cooked food from the shops specially laid out for the occasion.	the last two occasions cholera in a mild form, dysentry and fever broke out amongst the people assembled.
Jhelum,	Kotas, ...	9th to 11th April, 3 days,	50,000	15,000	200 or 250 Miles,	With the exception of Kotas and Saidum Shah, where every commodity is procurable by the opening out of bazars by shop-keepers of every variety from neighbouring towns and villages, people usually take food with themselves, and besides the former places others do not afford the comforts of housing. The people attending these places erect blankets on poles for shelter from the sun or rain	
	Khanga Sydun Shah, ...	9th to 11th April, 3 days,	50,000	1,000	12 or 15 „		
Shah-poor,	Shah Shums, ...	23rd to 25th Chait,	15,000	100	40 „	No special arrangements are made for feeding and lodging at these assemblies. Those who attend them are for the most part inhabitants of the district, and as such have in the majority of	

LIST OF FAIRS.—(*Coutinued.*)

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
(Shahpoor.—*Contd.*)	Deeal Bhowan ...	30th Chait, and 1st Baisakh,	12,000	500	50 Miles,	cases friends or relations either on the spot or in some neighbourhood; such as have neither and those whose homes are not close, either pass their nights in the open air or sleep in the village hospices (Dûras). In respect to food, many content themselves with what they can get at the stalls of the "Hulwaies," others supply themselves with ready cooked bread at the public ovens kept	

						by the class called "Machees."
Peshawur,	Jhunda Mela, ...	January, 1 day,	about 15 or 16,000	*Nil.*	...	The people provide themselves with food from the market which is held at the melas, some of them become guests of the keepers of the shrines. They put up either in small tents pitched by themselves or in shrines.
	Eed-ool-fitr, ...	February, 1 „	Ditto	*Nil.*	...	
	Eed-ool-zooha,	April, 1 „	Ditto	*Nil.*	...	
	Mohorrum, ...	May, 1 „	Ditto	*Nil.*	...	
	Zearut Kaka Kheyl, ...	December, 8 days,	Ditto	*Nil.*	...	
	Kaka Sahib, ...	Month not given, ...	15,000	5,000	Come from foreign territories as well as from Rawul Pindee, ...	
Dera Ismael Khan,	Lall Essun Kuhror, ...	August, ...	30 to 40,000	¼	From Mozuffergurh, Mooltan, Jhung and Shahpoor, ...	The people attending these melas come from a distance of from 10 to 20 miles. They generally make their own arrangements for food, but the richer classes bring small tents, and bunniahs bring supplies from the neighbouring villages.
	Baisakhee, ...	April, 4 days,	25,000	¼	10 to 20 miles.	

LIST OF FAIRS.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of District.	Names of melas, shrines or places of pilgrimage, where gatherings of the people take place.	Date of commencement of each mela or gathering, and term of continuance.	Approximate number of people who collect at each mela, and in the case of shrines or places of pilgrimage the approximate number of pilgrims supposed to visit each during the period.	Approximate number supposed to be strangers out of the numbers attending the mela or visiting the shrine; that is, strangers to the locality in which the mela is held.	Greatest approximate distance from which people attend each mela or visit each shrine.	Arrangements made by the people for their food, housing &c., whilst attending these gatherings or making these pilgrimages.	Remarks.
Dera Ghazee Khan,	Lakhee Surwur,	March and April, 2 months, ...	30 to 40,000	5,000 pilgrims 25 to 30,000 strangers.	Come from as far as Barree Doab, Lahore, Umritsur, and other parts of the Punjab.	The people attending the melas make their own arrangements for food &c.	
	Peer Adil, ...	April, 3 days,	10,000	1,000 strangers, 500 pilgrims.	Chiefly from Moozuffergurh.	Do. do.	

Mooltan,	Shere Shah, ...	30th Shawal, 1 week,	30,000	12,000	People attend these fairs from the adjoining districts of Montgomery, Moozuffergurh, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Jhung, and State of Bhawulpoor.	Strangers erect temporary sheds or tents to live in. Bunneahs and others open shops at convenient points.
	Boodla Sunt, ...	6th Chait, 4 days,	25,000	8,000		
	Mukdoom Rusheed, ...	7th Suffur, 8 „	10,000	3,000		
	Sidhna, ...	1st Baisakh, 3 „	10,000	3,500		
Jhung,	Jhinda Kulleeana,	16th to 21st October, 6 „	20 to 25,000	150	6 to 100 Miles,	In all the melas and worshipping shrines, the people make their own arrangements for their food and comfort, except Koh Keerana where they are provided with food, housing &c., and in some shrines the Brahmins and Faqeers are fed.
	Shah Jeona, ...	7th to 12th May, 6 „	20 to 25,000	250	Do.	
	Sadik Nihung, ...	28th Novr. to 3rd Decr. 6 „	20 to 25,000	5,000	Do.	
Montgomery,	Baba Furreed, ...	Mohurrum, 5 „	15,000	12,000	400 „	Being a large town, bazar supplies food.

CLXIII.

Circular No. 8—596, dated 17th September 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

FINANCE.

I am desired by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to request that country paper manufactured in Jails may be made use of, as far as practicable, for vernacular records in all the Courts and Government offices in the Punjab.

CLXIV.

Circular No. 38—2942, dated 29th September 1869.

To all Commissioners.

GENERAL.

As it appears from the replies received to this office Circular 23—1859 of the 16th June last, that with few exceptions Hindu and Muhammadan holidays are allowed to all members of the respective office establishments alike, I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to state that this practice, where it exists, must be discontinued for the future, and the holidays of each class must be confined to those who belong to it, unless there are special reasons for a departure from this rule.

2. Where one of the two classes is so small in number that no work can be carried on by the men of that class alone, this may no doubt be a valid reason why they should be allowed to share with the other class the holidays allowed to the latter; but these cases, His Honor observes, must be very exceptional, and there appears to him to be no excuse for closing Treasuries on Muhammadan holidays, as the bulk of Native Treasury officials are everywhere Hindus, and there is no department from the closing of which more general inconvenience results than from that of the Treasury.

3. The Lieutenant Governor further observes that, with the exception of the Christmas week, no Treasury should, as a rule, be closed for more than three days at a time, including Sundays; when this rule has to be transgressed, the special permission of the Accountant General should be obtained.

4. As a rule likewise, one holiday His Honor considers should suffice for any local fair or other similar occurrence, unless it be so distant from the sadar station that it cannot conveniently be attended if only one day's leave be given; in that case two days may be allowed, and in very exceptional cases three days leave may be granted; but when the number of days during which the fair or festival lasts exceeds this, officials should be encouraged to visit it on different days, so that work may be carried on without serious interruption.

5. Where fairs or festivals have locally acquired a very special notoriety or importance, so that all classes attach value to it, His Honor will not object to some relaxation of the rule prescribed in the 1st para. above, but this should be done only with the express sanction of the Commissioner given once for all.

CLXV.

Circular No. 15—1405, dated 4th October 1869.

To all Commissioners and District Officers.

JUDICIAL.

The attention of Commissioners and District Officers is called to Act XXI of 1869, (*the European Vagrancy Act*), published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 21st September and the *Punjab Gazette* of the 14th October.

2. With reference to Section 8, it is requested that the cost of allowances paid to European vagrants be charged, until further orders, to judicial contingencies.

3. The Commissioners of the Lahore, Dehli, and Multan Divisions are requested, if necessary, to submit proposals for establishing Government work-houses at the head quarters of their Divisions, for the temporary reception of European vagrants. Measures will be taken for preparing a Code of rules for the regulation of such work-houses.

4. With reference to Section 27, His Honor is pleased to authorize District Superintendents of Police and Assistant District Superintendents of Police to institute and conduct prosecutions under the Act; and all Deputy Commissioners are authorized to exercise the powers described in Section 16.

CLXVI.

Circular No. 46—3374, dated 11th November 1869.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL.

In continuation of my Circular No. 8—596, dated 17th September 1869, I am desired to request that Jails may also be resorted to, as far as practicable, for printed and lithographed forms.

CLXVII.

Circular No. 4—29, dated 5th January 1870.

JUDICIAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents for information and guidance.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1851, *dated* 21*st December* 1869.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the provisions of the 34th Section of the Mutiny Act, are not always observed by Civil officers in the treatment of Europeans suspected of being deserters. In two recent instances Europeans have been treated by the Civil Authorities as deserters on the mere confession of the men themselves, and without any corroborative evidence as required by the Act. I am therefore directed to point out that, when a man surrenders himself as a deserter from a regiment, the procedure laid down in the 34th Section of the Mutiny Act should be followed, and in no case should a man be committed to take his trial as a deserter, or be treated as such, merely on his own confession.

2. I am to request that instructions to this effect may be generally issued.

CLXVIII.

Circular No. 5—31, dated 5th January 1870.

FINANCE.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Judicial),—No. 1865, *under date the 22nd December* 1869.

RESOLUTION.—District officers are entitled to a certain complement of camp equipage, but a legitimate saving might, possibly in some provinces, be effected by reverting to the system originally intended by Government, and by placing a limit on the amount of camp equipage to be carried at the public expense.

2. An officer in camp should only be entitled to charge to Government the cost of carrying one office tent for himself, one tent for his Native establishment while engaged in official work, one tent for chuprassees, and one for his Police guard, in cases where he is entitled to a guard. The carriage of private tents should, as at present, be paid for by the officer himself, and if the Government tents are used for private purposes, the officer should pay the cost of carriage, or, if the accommodation is devoted partly to official and partly to private purposes, he should pay half the cost of carriage. The travelling allowance paid by Government to Civil officers is intended to cover expenses of this character.

CLXIX.

Circular No. 6—37, dated 6th January 1870.

To all Commissioners and Magistrates.

JUDICIAL.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that all prosecutions for breach of the Railway Act (XVIII of 1854,) instituted by or with the sanction of the Assistant Inspector General of Police, be regarded as Crown cases, and as such governed by the Rules of Circular No. 3, dated 9th April 1868.

CLXX.

Circular No. 8—173, dated 21st January 1870.

To all Heads of Departments, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It having been brought to the notice of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor that in some districts the Deputy Commissioner is frequently addressed by officers of other Departments by vernacular *robkari*,

His Honor desires to call attention to the Resolution of this Government No. 892, dated 29th April 1861, (published in the *Punjab Gazette* of 1st May 1861, and hereto appended for ready reference) directing that as a general rule all correspondence between European officers, of whatever Department, shall be in the English language. His Honor desires that this order may be acted upon in future.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor Punjab, in the General Department, No. 892, *dated 29th April* 1861.

READ the following :—

Memo. by R. N. Cust, Esquire, Special Commissioner, dated 18th April 1861, on the practice of writing vernacular robkaries.

The new vernacular establishments are cast on a scale of moderate dimensions, with reference to the Judicial and Revenue work, which comes before the Courts. It is necessary that some check be imposed on the Miscellaneous works, which oppress all District Cutcheries and clog the machine.

Post Masters, Commissariat officers, Executive Engineers officers of the Department Public Works, when they have occasion to write to District Officers, should do so by letter, public or demi-official, and not by a vernacular proceeding—a copy of which is kept in either office, forming a record, entailing entries and formalities and filling the record-room with rubbish. It seems quite ridiculous that two Englishmen should make a vernacular Mohurrir the medium of communication on the merest trifle. It is necessary that a Government Circular be sent to all these Departments requesting them to use the English language only.

It is admitted by all, specially by Mr. Roberts, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, that the work of English offices has been reduced by the operation of the new system. I have not reduced the English clerks, because I wish to see more of the English element in our system, and above all I wish to see Englishmen address each other in English briefly and clearly, and not by inflated robkaries. Misunderstandings arise from the improper or accidental use of offensive words in the vernacular.

I propose therefore that from the 1st May the despatch of any vernacular robkari to anybody but a native Extra Assistant be forbidden, and that all District officers who receive vernacular robkaris from the Post Office, Customs, Public Works Department, Canals, Commissariat, or any public official, Military or Civil, not a Native, be authorized to return it in original, with a civil memo. requesting to be addressed

in the English language. This order should apply specially to the Police, and to the Customs and Salt Departments.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant Governor approves of the general rule that all correspondence between Enropean officers, of whatever Department, shall be in the English language. Care, however, must be taken that Natives are not by this means precluded from obtaining any information which would be properly accessible to them under the existing system of vernacular correspondence. It must not be forgotten that the mass of the population are entirely ignorant of English, and that they are entitled to have all documents bearing upon their interests either drawn up in, or translated into, the vernacular.

CLXXI.

Circular No. 9—102, dated 25th January 1870.

POLITICAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners with a request that they will report to this office the death of any Member of the Order of the Star of India dying within their Divisions.

From Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 3, dated the 4th January 1870.

To enable the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to comply with the provisions of the Statutes relating to the recovery of the Insignia of deceased Members of the Order, I am directed to request that, on the death of any Member of the Order resident within your jurisdiction, the event may be reported to this office for information.

CLXXII.

Circular No. 14—380, dated 22nd February 1870.

To all Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forwards, for information and for communication to the officers concerned, copy of a letter from the Accountant General Punjab, No. 441, dated

18th instant; and, with reference thereto, requests that deputation allowance may not be drawn in future until the publication of a *Gazette* order authorizing the same.

From Accountant General Punjab, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 441, *dated the* 18*th February* 1870.

I have the honor to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, you will instruct all officers attached to the Punjab Commission not to draw deputation allowance until their clear title to it has become evident by the publication of a *Gazette* order.

2. My reason for applying for the issue of these instructions is, because many officers appointed to officiate in a higher post in one month, continue drawing deputation allowance for subsequent months without waiting to see the result of subsequent lists, which constantly either abolish or reduce their deputation; thus rendering a cash recovery necessary, and causing this office an infinity of trouble.

CLXXIII.

Circular No. 17—263, dated 15th March 1870.

FINANCE.

The annexed correspondence is forwarded to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners, and to the Controller of Accounts, Public Works Department, with a request, in the case of Heads of Departments, Secretaries, &c., who proceed on duty to Murree, that they will reduce the establishments accompanying them to the smallest possible number compatible with the efficient performance of their duties, and submit a list of the officials they propose to take, for the approval of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, as required by Circular No. 31—1981, dated 20th July 1868.

Extract of a letter No. 475, *dated* 7*th March* 1870, *from Deputy Accountant General Punjab, to Secretary to Government Punjab.*

With reference to the orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1317, dated the 24th ultimo, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th idem, relative to

no extra expense being entailed on the State on account of travelling or deputation allowances for the establishment of officers permitted to conduct their duties temporarily at a hill station, I have the honor to enquire to what officers the orders will be considered applicable, and to suggest that timely notice may be given to them.

From Secretary to Government Punjab, to Accountant General Punjab, No. 262, *dated* 15*th March* 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 475, dated 7th March, enquiring to what officers the orders contained in Government of India's (Financial Department) Notification No. 1317, dated 24th February, are applicable, I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to state as follows.

2. The services of the undermentioned officers, on duty at any hill station, which is for the time being the head-quarters of the Lieutenant-Governor, are to be considered as "required by Government" at such hill station :—

Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries to Government in all Departments.

The Financial Commissioner, and Secretary to ditto.

The Inspector General of Police, & Personal Assistant to do.

The Sanitary Commissioner.

They are accordingly entitled to draw for themselves and subordinate establishments the travelling and deputation allowances heretofore permitted.

3. Kassowli having been long since declared with the sanction of Government to be the head-quarters of the Amballa Division, the Commissioner will be entitled to draw travelling allowance for himself and subordinates when proceeding thither from Amballa; but no deputation allowance can be drawn by his establishment while at Kassowli.

4. In the case of all other officers who have been heretofore permitted to conduct their duties for all or a portion of the hot season in the hill stations away from their head-quarters, the privilege must be considered, unless otherwise specially ordered, as an indulgence for their own comfort and convenience, and accordingly granted on the condition that "it entails no extra expense to the State in the way of travelling or deputation allowances to Clerks or otherwise."

5. The above rule will not apply to officers proceeding to a hill station on duties connected with such stations, or making tours in hill districts for administrative purposes or for holding Sessions, who will of course be entitled in such case to draw

the usual marching or travelling allowances for themselves and subordinates; but officers proceeding to, and remaining at, a hill station under such circumstances will be required to append to their bills for travelling and deputation allowances and contingent charges a certificate in the subjoined form :—

"Certified that I proceeded to , and remained there during the period for which the above charges are made for purposes of public duty, and not solely for my own comfort or convenience."

CLXXIV.

Circular No. 21—259, dated 25th March 1870.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

No. 453, dated 8th March 1870, from Secretary to Government of India, Miltary Department, with enclosure.
No. 534, dated 10th March 1870, from do. with enclosures.

Forwards for information copies of the letters marginally noted, regarding the mode of providing for the cost of Cantonment Lock Hospitals, and the arrangements for future appointments to the charge of these Hospitals.

From Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 453, *dated* 18*th March* 1870.

I am directed to acknowledge your letters, No. 749, dated 3rd August 1869, and No. 1260, dated 30th October 1869, requesting instructions on certain points,* regarding the mode to be followed in providing for and debiting the cost of cantonment lock hospitals of the Bengal presidency.

*1*st*.—The issuing of all orders to the Pay Department through the Government of India, Military Department.
2*nd*.—Whether the expenses should in the first instance be paid by the Cantonment Fund or the Military Department.
3*rd*.—The proportion or limit of the expenses to be met from Imperial funds.
4*th*.—The payment of all expenses to be borne by the Military Department, to be paid by the Military Account Department officers only.

2. In reply I am to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council approves of your proposal that the issue of all orders to the Pay Department, in respect to lock hospitals, shall be made through the Government of India.

3. As respects your 2nd, 3rd and 4th enquiries, I am to acquaint you that the whole charge should be borne by cantonment funds; when, however, these funds are incapable of defraying the charge wholly or in part, the entire cost, or the balance left in excess of the contribution by the cantonment fund, will be a charge upon the Government in the Military Department, all payments being, as a rule, made in the first instance by the local authorities, the management of the hospital being left in their hands. On its being shown that the cantonment funds are unable to bear permanently either the whole or any portion of the charge, the monthly deficit should be re-imbursed on presentation of a bill to the Circle Pay-master. In order that due provision may be made in the budget estimate for the year, the probable sum to be paid by the cantonment fund, and the portion recoverable from the Circle Pay-master, should be considered annually in the office of the Quarter Master General, the necessary information being afforded under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief to the Controller of Military Accounts.

From Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 534, *dated* 10*th March* 1870.

In reply to your letter No. 3179A, dated 22nd December 1869, forwarding copy of a Resolution which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to record for the regulation of future appointments to the charge of lock hospitals in the North-Western Provinces, I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the Military Department, is pleased to approve of the provisions of the Resolution, and to sanction the issue of it.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested to issue the necessary instructions to commanding officers to give effect to the resolution.

Resolution by Government N. W. Provinces, General Department, No. 3176*A, dated* 22*nd December* 1869.

READ a letter from the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 416, dated 17th May 1869, with annexures.

Read a circular letter No. 26A, dated 16th June 1869, addressed to all Commissioners in the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the foregoing orders for information and guidance.

OBSERVATIONS.—With reference to the ruling in the orders of the Government of India above cited, that "it is the province "of the Local Government to appoint officers to civil charges "of the nature referred to (lock hospitals,) or to confirm the

"proceedings of local authorities," it seems to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor advisable to lay down a mode of procedure for giving effect to the responsibility devolving on the local Government in respect of these appointments.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that whenever a vacancy occurs, the Officer Commanding the Station should, after ascertaining the views of the Cantonment Committee, propose the name of the medical officer who appears to him best qualified to hold the post, and simultaneously with reporting to the General Commanding the Division, for the confirmation of Government, he is authorized to put the officer in question in charge.

3. In selecting an officer for the post, Commanding Officers should look not only to the military and regimental qualifications of the candidate, but also to the injunction of the Inspector-General of Hospitals and of the Special Committee, that he should be an officer "well acquainted with the language and customs of the patients." His Honor is so impressed with the great importance of this condition, that he is pleased to rule that, whenever an officer is recommended who has not passed the colloquial standard, such officer shall engage to pass within six months of his nomination; and failing to do so shall vacate the post.

4. Commanding Officers will be requested to state the qualifications of the officers at present in charge of lock hospitals in reference to the above instructions, and to oblige the Government, in case of future vacancies, by making nominations on the principles indicated.

CLXXV.

Circular No. 22—657, dated 28th March 1870.

To all Commissioners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I am directed to forward for your information and guidance, extracts paras 1 and 2 of a letter from the Government of India, Military Department, dated the 7th March 1870, and to request with reference thereto that you will instruct your district officers to arrange that the grass-cutters of Regiments on the march may on arrival at encamping grounds be directed to the best places in the neighbourhood for cutting grass.

2. Private property must of course be respected, but there is usually abundance of grass on the sides of the roads and

other public places, which can be made available for the Regimental grass-cutters.

From Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to Secretary to Government of the Punjab, Military Department, No. 381, *dated 7th March* 1870.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, the accompanying copy of correspondence* from the Quarter Master General, relative to the great difficulty experienced by the 5th Lancers in obtaining forage while on the march between Delhi and Umballa, although grass was plentiful all long their route.

* Letter No. 638C, dated 10th February 1870, and annexments.

2. The Governor General in Council, I am to state, considers it desirable that Divisional and District Civil Officers should be reminded that it is their duty to aid troops moving in their districts, and I am to request that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor may be moved to cause instructions to be issued in this sense.

CLXXVI.

Circular No. 35—1117, dated 3rd June 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPIES of the following forwarded to all Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 2569, *dated 26th May* 1870.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 189, dated the 6th ultimo, and in reply to forward a copy of the despatches noted on the margin from the Hon'ble the late Court of Directors, and from the Secretary of State, prohibiting the purchase in England of articles required for the public service, except through the agency of the Home Government.

From Court of Directors, No. 83 of 1854, dated 8th November—Public.
Ditto Ditto No. 79 of 1856, dated 20th August, para. 15—Public.
Ditto Secretary of State, No. 4 of 1870, dated 4th January, para. 4—Financial.
See Financial Resolution No. 142, dated 30th April 1870, herewith.

2. I am at the same time desired to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to prevent any infraction of the above orders in the manner indicated by the Financial Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 142, *dated* 30*th April* 1870.

READ the following correspondence regarding the prohibition against the purchase of books and maps in England, for the Public Service, by Heads of Departments or any other officers in India, except through the Secretary of State for India, *viz.* :—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 119, dated 19th November 1869.
To " " " No. 22, " 6th January 1870.
From " " " No. 176, " 17th " "
To Home Department, No. 800, dated 31st January 1870.
From " No. 108, " 10th February "
Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 4, dated 4th January 1870.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the prohibition recited in the preamble of this Resolution is general, as affirmed in the following extract of paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 4, dated 4th January 1870 :—

"My attention has also recently been drawn to the fact, that the officers of the several Governments (more especially those of the Educational Department, Bombay) have ordered books from firms in England irregularly, without the intervention of the Home Government, and I request that immediate measures may be adopted with a view to putting a stop to such proceedings, as in those cases the discount* which is invariably allowed when books are procured, in accordance with the existing rule, through the Home authorities, is lost to Indian revenues."

* Gleig's Series, 30 per cent. from published prices.
School Books, 21½ per cent. from published prices, except on special occasions, and then lower.
Law Books, 12½ ditto ditto.
Annuals, 12½ ditto ditto.
Single copies, 17½ ditto ditto.
Second hand and scarce books, 5 per cent. on cost price.
Government Books, at Government prices.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department, for communication to the several Local Governments and Administrations (who should be instructed to take measures to prevent any evasion of these orders by the substitution of purchases from tradesmen in India for indents upon England), and to the Comptroller-General of Accounts; the several Accountants-General and Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge; the Mint-Master and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; the Assay-Master; the Director-General of the Post-Office; and the Commissioner of Inland Customs in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, for communication of the Secretary of State's orders to the Depart-

ments under their control; also, to the Secretariat of the Legislative Department, for information.

From the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 83, dated 8th November 1854.

MY LORD.—We have had under our consideration your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 30th May (No. 52), and the letter* in this Department, dated 12th June (No. 27) 1854, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the first of which you refer for our orders a request of the Civil Engineer in the Punjab that he may be permitted to procure such instruments as he may require for his department direct from England; and in the second is forwarded to us a correspondence with Lieutenant Peile, the officer charged with the construction of the Gya and Patna Road, and it is recommended that the material for the tramway required by that officer be ordered through his brother, a Civil Engineer in this country.

* Bengal.

2. We must decline to sanction in the case of the Civil Engineer in the Punjab any departure from the established practice, according to which all articles required from England for the various departments under Government are procured and forwarded to India under our orders.

3. As regards the materials for the tramway for the works on the Gya and Patna Road, we have, in compliance with your recommendation, and with reference to the correspondence which has already taken place on the subject, resolved to make the case an exception from the general rule, and have accordingly forwarded the correspondence to Mr. Peile, with a request that he will take the necessary steps for carrying out the views of his brother, as therein expressed, with as little delay as possible.

4. We consider, however, the employment of private agency for public purposes by our officers in India to be open to many and grave objections. We are always ready to give our prompt attention to any requisitions which may be addressed to us for special supplies, when adequate grounds are stated, and we cannot allow our legitimate control over this branch of expenditure to be superseded. You will take such steps as you may think necessary for ensuring the strict observance of our orders on this subject by all our officers.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 79 of 1856, (Public) dated the 28th August.

82. Amount sanctioned for payment for machinery and stores required for the Roorkee Workshops, and provided direct from London.

15. UNDER our recent orders, private agency is no longer to be employed for obtaining articles from England for these workshops, or for any other Government departments.

CLXXVII.

Circular No. 37—1176, dated 10th June 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and Inspector-General of Police, for information and guidance.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 197, dated 2nd June 1870.

ADVERTING to the Geographical Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, dated 28th December 1869, copy of which was forwarded to you under endorsement dated 9th February last, I am directed to forward the accompanying letter* from the Surveyor-General of India, and to request that whenever alterations are made in local boundaries within the Punjab, the Surveyor-General of India be informed, and at the same time furnished with a map showing the boundary as altered.

* No 627, dated 1st April 1870.

2. I am to add that, as great inconvenience is caused by frequent alterations of boundaries, care should be taken that such changes are only made when essentially necessary for administrative purposes.

From Surveyor-General of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 627, dated 1st April 1870.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, as per margin, regarding the pressing necessity "of obtaining correct delineations of district and other boundaries throughout India," and directing that "early information should be furnished when changes of boundaries take place."

No. 24, dated 28th December 1869, received with Home Department Docket No. 66 dated the 9th February 1870.

2. For the purposes of the Geographical Department of the India Office, when changes affecting districts and divisions, or Commissionerships, are made, (as in the case of the Berars), the limits of the new districts are of necessity required to be accurately defined by actual admeasurements, so that the maps may be corrected with precision, and the results sent to England for the purpose of being incorporated in the sheets of the Atlas of India.

3. When this Department is informed of such changes, every effort is made to obtain the necessary information, based on proper data; but I regret to say that such changes are so constant and so radical as to entirely upset the Survey Maps. The disposition to alter the territorial limits of districts and divisions, as well as of provinces or jurisdictions, is so innate with each new authority that nothing seems permanent, and at the present moment the transition state of India is such as to baffle all attempts of this Department to produce and publish maps which represent the actual state of things as they exist.

4. Much correspondence has taken place between this Department and the several Local Governments on this side of India regarding the perpetual alteration of boundaries of zillahs or districts, as well as of the sub-divisions of districts. As a rule, such alterations are arbitrarily made by local officers on the maps, without any reference to surveyed lines, or the physical features of the country: consequently, it is impossible for this Department to adopt guess-work to supersede actual surveys, and unless some limit is placed on the system of revision of territorial jurisdictions, or until more permanency can be obtained as to the settlement or re-distribution of zillah or district boundaries, it is quite impossible that the maps of the different Presidencies and jurisdictions can be rendered effective.

No. 936, dated 26th March 1870.

5. With particular respect to the Berars, I have addressed the Commissioner, and enclose his views on the subject. From two districts originally embracing the whole of the assigned territory, the change was made to four, and more recently to six districts and two Commissionerships, the separation of which does not appear to have been made by means of any definite measurement or survey of the lands: consequently, except where a natural boundary is found to exist, the lines drawn across the map by a local officer on such a small scale as four miles to the inch, cannot possibly be deemed either sufficient or practical for any purposes whatever.

6. In the Punjab, the changes have been constant and numerous, and they are still going on. The utmost inconvenience and detriment to this Department has been caused in consequence.

7. In Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, a Boundary Commissioner has been laboring for many years to adjust the Civil and Criminal boundaries and the sub-divisions, which are so protracted by the enquiries and different views of the numerous local officers, that the work is still in a most backward state, notwithstanding the completion of all the surveys, and the absolute publication of the one-inch maps showing village boundaries, which ought to enable any administrator to arrange convenient and symmetrical jurisdictions with the utmost ease.

8. I am strongly of opinion that no alteration in territorial jurisdictions should be made without the express sanction and approval of the Supreme Government, and I most heartily concur in the views of the Secretary of State, that some sort of General-Order should be issued on the subject, with the view of the Geographical Department being furnished with such true and reliable information as may enable us to deal with a question of such difficulty and importance.

9. I therefore beg respectfully to urge the subject on the notice of the Government of India, and to recommend that a legislative enactment may be made, prohibiting further alterations of the limits of districts, sub-divisions, pergunnahs, tehseels, thannahs, or Police circles, and other local territorial definitions, except on Imperial grounds, and with the approval and consent of the Government of India.

10. Until something of this sort is done, the object aimed at in the Secretary of State's despatch we can never hope to carry out.

From Commissioner, West Berar, to the Surveyor-General of India, No. 936, dated 26th March 1870.

I HAVE the honor to reply to the 6th paragrah of your letter No. 331, dated 25th February 1870. A copy of the despatch sent with that letter has been also received by me from Hyderabad.

2. The boundaries of the Berar districts, as traced on the Atlas sheets sent with my former letter, are not perfectly accurate. Some villages, for instance, have been wrongly included in the Akote Talooqua by the line which divides Akola District on the east from Ellichpore; but this is an oversight which only minute local knowledge will detect, and I have not yet noticed any other. Again, the whole boundary between the Assigned Districts and the Hyderabad territory is under process of rectification, in order to make a less crooked and twisting frontier, but the survey is not yet completed. Nor can I vouch for the precise correctness of the line drawn between Bassim and Yeotmahl Districts, because it has only been laid down on the map through very rough country. But for the purpose of

any general map these boundary lines are sufficiently approximate; though I hope to get them quite right in the revised map which I am correcting for you.

3. I regret that the preparation of this revised map, like all works requiring minute and attentive care, goes on slowly, but you may rely upon receiving ultimately trustworthy materials for your use.

4. I was quite prepared for your decision that the spelling of the revised maps can only be altered on a plan sanctioned for all India. But I believe that the spelling which I am using in the *Gazetteer*, and which I would extend to the map, does follow the rules which Mr. W. W. Hunter has proposed to the Home Department; and I am reluctant to reproduce the flagrant mis-spelling which now disfigures the Berar Atlas sheets.

CLXXVIII.

Circular No. 40-604, dated 2nd July 1870.

FINANCE.

Copy of the following to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department (Accounts) No. 1389, *dated 22nd June* 1870.

READ the following documents :—

For the second time—

Financial Resolution No. 3734, dated 30th September 1869, directing, among other matters, that the duty of verifying and certifying to the actual monthly cash balance, and of signing the monthly cash accounts, must be performed by the District Officer in person, and must on no account be delegated to any Subordinate Officer, unless upon the ground of properly attested actual physical inability to perform the duty; Accountants-General in future not accepting these Returns and Accounts under any other signature.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 3399, dated 28th December 1869 ruling, in modification of the Order of 30th April 1869, that in the Bombay Presidency, when a Collector is absent on tour, he may, with the consent of the Commissioner, delegate the duty of certifying to the cash balance and signing the accounts of the Hoozoor Treasury, provided that he be not longer than two months, at any one time, without certifying to the cash balance, thus requiring him to visit head-quarters at the beginning of each alternate month.

For the first time—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4161, dated 2nd December 1869, reporting that the Lieutenant-Governor has authorised the Collector of a District, during his cold weather tour, to delegate the duty of inspecting the cash balance in his territory, and signing the cash accounts, to the Officer who is left in charge of the Collectorate, whenever the Collector himself is absent

at such a distance from his head-quarters as to involve by his return an unnecessary waste of time.

Letter from the Comptroller-General of Accounts, No. 1315, dated 12th January 1870.

Letter from the Deputy Accountant-General, Hyderabad, No. 3057, dated 25th January 1870, reporting that, in the Berars, the District Treasury Officer is generally four or five months in the year away from head-quarters on tour; and enquiring whether, during that time, the signature of the Treasury Officer to the cash accounts and cash balance reports may be taken, or whether some officer at head-quarters, of rank higher than the Treasury Officer, should be required to verify cash, and attest the accounts.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 1320, dated 25th March 1870, recommending that the Deputy Commissioner of a District while on tour might be allowed to delegate the duties above-mentioned to another Officer at the Sudder Station, and enquiring whether the cash accounts and cash balance of the Lucknow Treasury, the latter being under the custody of the Bank of Bengal, should be certified by the Deputy Commissioner.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 530, dated 20th April 1870, recommending, in modification of the Order of 30th September 1869, the adoption of a rule that the balance in every Treasury should be counted and certified by a European Covenanted Officer once a month.

RESOLUTION.—Having fully considered the representations now read, the Governor-General in Council abides by the opinion that the rule promulgated in September 1869 is essential to the security of the cash balances. In that conviction His Excellency in Council can relax the rule only to the following extent, *viz.*, that in case the Collector be absent on tour on the first of the month, the cash balance may be verified, and the accounts signed, by his Senior Covenanted Civil Subordinate (or, in Non-Regulation Provinces, the Senior Assistant Commissioner) present at head-quarters; and if he have no Covenanted Subordinate so present, then by the Senior Uncovenanted Officer other than the officer in charge of the Treasury. This relaxation of the rule of September 1869 is permitted on the condition that the District Officer must in no case, without the special permission of the Local Government in each case, allow more than *two* months to elapse without a personal verification of the cash balance to be reported to the Accountant-General. This verification need not be made on the first of the month.

CLXXIX.

Circular No. 42—1465, dated 28th July 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

No. 155, *dated 8th July* 1870, *from Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant-General.*

With reference to your letter No. 34C., dated 23rd December 1869, forwarding, for the consideration and orders of

Government, a communication from Major-General Fordyce, Commanding the Presidency Division, enquiring whether *quasi*-Civil Officers in Calcutta,—such as Presidency Surgeons, the Inspector General of Police, and others, should be allowed to attend the Viceroy's Levees dressed in plain clothes, as they have been in the habit of doing, I am directed to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the decision in this Department dated the 25th February 1864, shall remain in force, except as regards Levees, Drawing Rooms, or other State occasions, when officers in civil employment, if no political or special uniform is prescribed, should wear the uniform of the corps or department to which they belong.

2. I am to request that this decision of Government may be published in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's General Orders.

Nos. 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, & 859, dated 25th February 1864.

From—Colonel H. W. NORMAN, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

To—* The Resident at Hyderabad.

† The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
† The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.
† The Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
† The Chief Commissioner of Oude.
† The Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
† The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

As some doubts appear to have arisen in regard to the application to Military Officers in civil employment of the Circular of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the 20th June 1863, on the subject of dress, forwarded to you with * Docket No. 167—† letter Nos. 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178—from the Military Department, of 6th July last, I have the honor, by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, to acquaint you that it is not the wish of His Excellency to direct Officers of the Army in civil employment to wear military uniform on any occasion; but His Excellency desires that when officers so employed wear military uniform at all, they shall adhere strictly to the uniform prescribed for the corps or regiment to which they belong.

CLXXX.

Circular No. 43—1077, dated 29th July 1870.

To all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.

JUDICIAL.

I am directed to request that you will instruct all Magistrates in your Division or District to enter any previous conviction or convictions of a

prisoner upon the warrant committing him to Jail. If the convict is known to be a professional or habitual offender, this fact should also be noticed. The police it is believed always supply the Magistrate with the necessary information, on sending cases for trial: or, if not, should be required to do so.

2. The statements of remission of sentence should be prepared by the officers in charge of Jails, in consultation with the District Superintendent of Police. Although no class of criminal is absolutely excluded from hope of remission, yet the recommendations should be submitted after careful, consideration, and the knowledge of the criminal classes possessed by the Police Officers will be of great advantage in preparing the statements.

CLXXXI.

Circular No. 45—734, dated 12th August 1870.

FINANCE.

Copy of the following forwarded to Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, and all Commissioners and Heads of Departments in the Punjab.

From Comptroller-General of Accounts to all Accountants-General, Circular No. 144, *dated 4th August,* 1870.

I have the honor to inform you, under orders of Government in the Financial Department, that every new building constructed by the Public Works Department is provided by that department with fixtures, including, when necessary, record racks, shelves, punkahs, &c. But the repairs of these fixtures, except in the general repair of the building, are not chargeable to the Public Works allotment. The purchase and repair of furniture not comprehended in the preceding fixtures should accordingly be charged to the department concerned, and you will have the goodness to arrange for the payment and audit of such charges, and for the provision of them in your estimates.

CLXXXII.

Circular No. 50—1378, dated 24th September 1870.

JUDICIAL.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Cantonment Magistrates in the Punjab, for information and guidance.

From Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, No. 582, *dated* 25*th August* 1870.

I am directed to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 4072, of the 10th September 1869, on the question of the powers of a Cantonment Magistrate, under Act XXII of 1864, over Commissioned Officers residing in a Cantonment for a breach of Cantonment Regulations, which has been laid before the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

Opinion of the Advocate-General, Bengal, dated 4th March 1870.

Memorandum from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 281, of the 5th August 1870.

2. In reply, I am to forward to you, for the information of the Government of Bombay, a copy of the papers named in the margin, and to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of the procedure suggested by the Advocate-General in Bengal,—that Cantonment Magistrates should address such Officers against whom there is a supposed cause of complaint, through the medium of the Commanding Officer of the Station.

3. It will rest with the Government of Bombay to make any addition to the Cantonment Regulations which may be deemed desirable in the matter.

From Advocate-General, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, dated 4th March 1870.

I have now the honor to give my opinion on the question as to the powers of Cantonment Magistrates under Act XXII of 1864, the correspondence connected with which was forwarded with the Assistant-Secretary's letter No. 600, of the 27th October.

2. I have had some difficulty in ascertaining from the correspondence what is the exact shape in which the question is presented,—whether as one involving the usurpation of an illegal authority by a Cantonment Magistrate, or as one relating only to what on military considerations might appear an improper mode of acting under a legal authority.

3. I think there can be no question that Act XXII of 1864 in no way interferes with any of the provisions of the Mutiny Act. Indeed, it is by the 36th Section expressly (and possibly somewhat unnecessarily) provided that it shall not so interfere. I think it is equally clear that the rules made under Section 17 of the Act apply to all persons resident within the Cantonment, whether Commissioned Officers or not. Under Section 17, the rules are "to provide *within the limits of any Military Cantonment* for the matter thereinafter mentioned;" and by Section 19, Clause 6, the rules may provide for "the

maintenance generally *of the Cantonment* in a proper sanitary condition." So that the application of the rules depends on the local limits of the Cantonment, and not on the personal status of the persons resident therein.

4. Further, under Section 19, Clause 11, the rules may declare "what persons shall make the preliminary enquiry into, or take cognizance of, any breach of the rules;" and as I understand Rule 1, Chapter 4, of the rules which have been passed, provides that it will be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, of the Cantonment Committee, and of the Cantonment Magistrate to take all lawful measures for causing the enforcement of the rules. And lastly, Section 20 of the Act makes the Cantonment Magistrate the authority before whom breaches of the rules shall be triable.

5. Here I may observe that the rules must in point of law be regarded as if they had been embodied in the Act, and that they must be construed according to the natural and grammatical meaning of their language, and not with reference to the report of the Committee who drew up those rules. The report, however entitled to respect, as conveying the view of able and experienced officials, cannot be made use of in construing the rules, or treated as of any binding authority. A misconception on this very plain and simple point seems on the face of the correspondence in the present case, to have led to error.

6. By the combined effect of the 20th Section of the Act, and Rule 1, Chapter 4 of the rules, the functions of the Cantonment Magistrate are partly judicial and partly executive. He is to try cases of alleged breach of the rules in his judicial capacity, and he is to take all lawful measures for causing their enforcement in his executive capacity. It is obvious that there can be nothing unlawful in a Cantonment Magistrate taking cognizance of an alleged breach of the rules, and enforcing them by giving warning, whether to a Commissioned Officer or to any other person subject to the rules, that by continuing the alleged breach he may render himself liable to a penalty.

7. There seems, however, good reason for supposing that, irrespective of any question as to the legality of Colonel Hathway's proceedings in the particular case (and of the legality of which I cannot entertain the slightest doubt), there are military reasons rendering it undesirable that warning should in any case be given to a Commissioned Officer, except through the channel of the Officer Commanding the Cantonment. Any difficulty or objection on this ground can easily be prevented by an order being issued that in such cases the Cantonment Magistrate should address the officer against whom there is a supposed cause of complaint, through the medium of the Commanding Officer. It does not seem to me at all necessary to alter the existing rules for this purpose, as the

matter is one not of legal, but only of proper executive, procedure.

8. I return the papers herewith.

From Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, Office memorandum No. 281, *dated 5th August* 1870.

The Secretary in the Home Department is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the office memorandum from the Military Department No. 989, dated 21st March last, forwarding, for consideration, copy of a correspondence regarding the procedure to be adopted by Cantonment Magistrates towards Commissioned Officers under Act XXII of 1864.

2. In reply, the Secretary in the Home Department is directed to forward a copy of the papers marginally noted, from which it will be seen that the majority of the Local Governments and Administrations is in favor of the order proposed by the Advocate-General, and recommended its adoption.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 622, dated 18th May 1870.
" " Bombay, No. 2529, dated 23rd June 1870, and enclosure.
" " Bengal, No. 2370, dated 14th May 1870.
" " N.-W. Provinces, No. 2038A., dated 10th May 1870.
" " Punjab, No. 359, dated 4th May 1870.
" the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, No. 2351, dated 14th May 1870.
" " Central Provinces, No. 1151-114, dated 19th May 1870.
" " British Burmah, No. 2062, dated 17th May 1870.
" " Coorg, No. 84-12, dated 5th May 1870.
" the resident at Hyderabad, No. 34, dated 6th June 1870.

3. This department concurs in the above view, and is of opinion that all that is necessary is for the Military Department to pass the order suggested by the Advocate-General. It seems inexpedient to alter the existing Cantonment Rules, the matter being one not of legal, but of executive, procedure, as remarked by Mr. Cowie.

4. As the Cantonments in the Madras Presidency are believed to be in many cases mixed up with Civil Lines, Native Towns, and Municipalities, this department would not enforce the proposed order in that Presidency.

5. Under the circumstances represented by the Government of Bombay,* there is no objection in this department to the proposal, to add a supplementary rule to the Bombay Cantonment Regulations, with the view of enforcing the proposed procedure.

* Where the Cantonments are regulated by a special local Act.

CLXXXIII.

Circular No. 60—1939, dated 26th October 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPY of the following forwarded to all Commissioners in the Punjab, for information.

From Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 452, *dated* 18*th October* 1870.

WITH reference to Rule II, in the revised Code of "Rules for Burial Grounds in the Diocese of Calcutta," laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India noted in the margin, I am directed to observe that in Cemeteries under the charge of Chaplains, the chowkeedars form a part of the Church Establishment.

No. 59—509-20, dated 8th September 1868.

2. If in any case such chowkeedars have been paid from the Public Works Allotment, the charge for them will require formal sanction in the Civil Department, on the submission of a revised scale of the Church Establishment.

CLXXXIV.

Circular No. 63—2166, dated 10th December 1870.

To all Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL applications for leave of absence, of whatever nature, requiring the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Civil Department, should be submitted through the proper channel under a fly docket to the address of the Accountant-General, who, after endorsing thereon the usual report as to whether the leave applied for can be granted under the rules, will pass the application on for the orders of the Local Government. Except in cases of real emergency, applications for leave received direct in this office will be returned for submission in the manner above described.

CLXXXV.

Circular No. 64—971, dated 17th December 1870.

MEDICAL & SANITARY.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals, and to the Inspector-General, Dispensaries, for information.

Resolution by Government of India,—Financial Department, (Accounts) No. 3539, dated 30th November 1870.

READ—

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, No. 181, dated 10th October 1870, forwarding a report from the Controller-General of Military Expenditure, in which objection is taken to a ruling of the Accountant-General, Bombay, that Medical Subordinates attached to Charitable Dispensaries maintained by Municipal or other private companies, when on leave, shall draw their pay from the Military Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that were the charge for Apothecaries on leave from Charitable Dispensaries maintained by Municipalities or private corporations to be paid by the State in any case, it would be debitable to the Civil Department under Financial Resolution No. 594, dated 20th June 1868; but in the absence of a ruling to the contrary, on special cause shown, the charge should be paid by the Municipalities or corporations concerned.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above and of the report from the Controller-General of Military Expenditure be sent to the several Departments, Governments, Accountants-General, and the Comptroller-General of Accounts,—the original papers received from the Military Department being returned, and copies being kept for record.

Memo. by The Controller-General of Military Expenditure, on the subject of the pay of Medical Subordinates when on leave, No. 431A, dated 26th September 1870.

In reply to Military Department's office memorandum No. 247, of the 12th instant (original enclosure herewith returned), requesting a report on the notification issued by the Accountant-General of Bombay "that Medicial Subordinates attached to Charitable Dispensaries maintained by Municipal or other private corporations, when allowed leave of absence will, simultaneously with the grant of such leave, be transferred temporarily to the Military Department, to enable them to draw their pay from that Department," the undersigned has the honor to observe that he is not aware of the circumstances or terms under which Medical subordinates in the Bombay Presidency

are employed on such duties by the Civil Department; nor can he understand on what ground or under what authority the notification in question was issued, it being entirely opposed to the principle laid down in Financial Resolutions of the 18th January 1862 and No. 594 of 20th June 1868.

2. When the Subordinate Medical Department was reorganised by G. G. O. No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, it was ruled that the effective strength of both the "Apothecary" and "Hospital Assistant" classes was to comprise the numbers requisite for the sanctioned military appointments, with a margin of 15 per cent. to provide for detachments, absentees, &c. All those employed on civil duties to be considered extra to the establishments, to be seconded, and their names borne in the Army Lists in italics.

3. With a full provision for all military purposes, it would press very unfairly on the military expenditure, if the subordinates thus specially maintained for civil duties are to become a military charge when on leave.

4. As it is, the Military Department has to bear a considerable portion of the cost of training these subordinates and also of their final pensions, although that Department may never have any benefit from their services: to add to this expenditure the furlough or leave pay of this class whilst in actual civil employ would apparently be inequitable. It is also questionable how far any official is justified in saddling the Military Department with a charge of this nature without the authority of Government.

5. If the funds of any particular dispensary or corporation are unable to meet the contingency of occasional absence on the part of the Medical Subordinate in charge, those funds are insufficient, and the appointment should not apparently be sanctioned unless Government is disposed to render assistance, which should in such case fall on the Civil, not the Military charges.

CLXXXVI.

Circular No. 65—2329, dated 31st December 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copy of the following circulated to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners.

Office Memorandum No. 3689, *dated* 14*th December* 1870, *from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

To shorten as much as possible telegrams addressed to this department, it is suggested that figures be always tele

graphed in numerals, not in words, and that abbreviations such as the following be used :—

For—	*Telegraph—*
Secretary to Government of India in Financial Department.	Financial Secretary.
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.	Revenue Secretary.
Chief Secretary to Government.	Government.
Head Commissioner of Currency. Commissioner of Currency. Deputy Commissioner of Currency.	Surname of Officer or Currency Office.
Accountant-General.	Surname of Officer.
Commissioner or Collector of Customs.	Customs.
Director-General of the Post Office or Post-master-General.	Surname of Officer.

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